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SENATE

{ REPORT
104-143

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1996

SEPTEMBER 14 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 5), 1995.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCONNELL, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1868]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the bill (H.R. 1868), making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 1995 appropriations	\$13,537,221,750
Fiscal year 1996 budget estimate	14,773,904,666
Amount of bill as passed by House	11,901,375,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	12,343,914,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
1995 appropriations	– 1,193,307,750
Budget estimate	– 2,429,990,666
House passed bill	+ 442,539,000

SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget estimate	House reported bill	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with	
				Budget estimate	House reported bill
Export assistance					
Economic assistance—Bilateral	\$750,854,000	\$675,633,000	\$693,854,000	— \$57,000,000	+ \$18,221,000
Military assistance	7,997,497,000	6,877,624,000	7,017,213,331	— 980,283,669	+ 139,589,331
Economic assistance—Multilateral	3,351,908,000	3,275,679,000	3,142,933,000	— 128,756,000	— 20,046,000
	2,753,864,666	1,185,139,000	1,489,913,669	— 1,263,950,997	+ 304,774,669
Total, fiscal year 1996	14,773,904,666	11,901,375,000	12,343,914,000	— 2,429,990,666	+ 442,539,000

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SUMMARY OF TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY IN THE BILL

The Committee recommends a net total of \$12,343,914,000 in new budget authority, divided into the following categories:

Multilateral economic assistance	\$1,489,913,669
Bilateral economic assistance	7,017,213,331
Military assistance	3,142,933,000
Export-import assistance	693,854,000

The Committee recommendations represent a total decrease of \$2,429,990,666 below the President's fiscal year 1996 request.

The Committee recommends budget authority of \$1,229,913,669 for the international financial institutions, which is \$1,073,950,997 below the requested amount.

HISTORICAL TOTALS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

As in the past, the Committee is including in its report several tables and graphs, updated with the latest available data, which illustrate certain trends in U.S. foreign assistance.

TABLE 1.—FOREIGN AID EXPENDITURES BY DONOR COUNTRIES

The following table shows the amounts expended by donor countries on foreign aid in 1994 and what percent of their GNP that amount represents:

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE [ODA] 1994

[Dollars in millions]

Country	Amount	GNP (percent)	Aid capita per donor
Australia	\$1,087	.38	\$61.76
Austria	561	.29	71.01
Belgium	677	.30	67.70
Canada	2,230	.42	77.43
Denmark	1,450	1.03	278.84
Finland	289	.31	56.67
France	8,447	.64	146.90
Germany	6,751	.33	83.66
Ireland	105	.24	30.00
Italy	1,967	.20	34.45
Japan	13,238	.29	106.32
Luxembourg	59	.40	151.76
Netherlands	2,531	.76	165.42
New Zealand	111	.24	31.71
Norway	1,137	1.05	264.41
Portugal	250	.28	25.51
Spain	1,247	.26	31.57
Sweden	1,703	.90	195.75
Switzerland	978	.36	137.75
United Kingdom	3,085	.30	53.28

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE [ODA] 1994—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Country	Amount	GNP (percent)	Aid capita per donor
United States	9,851	.15	38.21
Total DAC	57,754	.29	.....

TABLE 2.—U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEARS 1946–94

The following tables illustrate the total amount of foreign assistance furnished to other nations by the United States during the fiscal years 1946–94 and amounts by region and country for 1946–94:

U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEARS 1946–94

[In millions of dollars]

	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Total economic and military assistance, fiscal years 1946–94	293,865.9	158,629.3	452,495.2
Total other U.S. loans and grants, fiscal years 1946–94	82,521.5	.....	82,521.5
Grand total	376,387.4	158,629.3	535,016.7

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–94

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Near East:			
Algeria	206.2	1.1	207.3
Bahrain	2.4	1.7	4.1
Cento	39.6	.....	39.6
Egypt	22,798.9	19,908.6	42,707.5
Iran	767.7	1,404.9	2,172.6
Iraq	56.4	50.0	106.4
Israel	22,870.5	36,627.4	59,497.9
Jordan	2,004.7	1,935.4	3,940.1
Lebanon	431.3	278.4	709.7
Morocco	2,198.0	1,221.8	3,419.8
Near East regional	733.7	.1	733.8
Oman	192.1	155.9	348.0
Saudi Arabia	31.8	292.3	324.1
Sinai support mission .....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	352.3	.1	352.4
Tunisia	1,263.6	770.4	2,034.0
West Bank/Gaza	106.4	.....	106.4
Yemen Arab Republic	483.4	30.3	513.7
Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of	26.5	.....	26.5
Regional total	54,565.5	62,678.3	117,243.8
Sub-Saharan Africa:			
Africa regional	1,445.4	52.4	1,497.8

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–
94—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Angola	182.8	.....	182.8
Benin	147.5	1.0	148.5
Botswana	357.8	35.0	392.8
Burkina FASO	368.0	1.2	369.2
Burundi	197.2	1.9	199.1
Cameroon	317.7	36.3	354.0
Cape Verde	118.9	1.2	120.1
Central African Republic	73.2	2.3	75.5
Chad	271.7	37.4	309.1
Comoros	16.9	.5	17.4
Congo	52.8	.8	53.6
Cote d'Ivoire	166.2	3.4	169.6
Djibouti	51.8	15.9	67.7
East Africa (Regional Development Office)	33.3	.....	33.3
Entente states	8.5	.....	8.5
Equatorial Guinea	16.6	1.8	18.4
Eritrea	40.5	.1	40.6
Ethiopia	1,191.7	261.4	1,453.1
Gabon	42.8	26.0	68.8
Gambia, the	155.6	1.2	156.8
Ghana	719.3	5.6	724.9
Guinea	482.1	10.8	492.9
Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea)	76.6	1.0	77.6
Kenya	994.2	282.9	1,277.1
Lesotho	329.0	.6	329.6
Liberia	989.2	95.0	1,084.2
Libya	212.5	17.6	230.1
Madagascar	322.2	5.3	327.5
Malawi	511.2	9.3	520.5
Mali	576.2	5.5	581.7
Mauritania	191.6	.8	192.4
Mauritius	82.3	.3	82.6
Mozambique	834.2	.5	834.7
Namibia	53.9	.8	54.7
Niger	531.1	33.4	564.5
Nigeria	522.9	3.1	526.0
Rwanda	297.4	2.5	299.9
Sahel regional	260.6	.....	260.6
Sao Tome and Principe	15.3	.8	16.1
Senegal	741.3	52.4	793.7
Seychelles	39.8	.6	40.4
Sierra Leone	235.4	2.4	237.8
Somalia	880.0	240.8	1,120.8
South Africa	466.7	.1	466.8
Southern Africa region-Osarac	161.1	.....	161.1
Sudan	1,609.2	375.7	1,984.9
Swaziland	190.3	.8	191.1
Tanzania	543.5	.7	544.2
Togo	186.5	.8	187.3
Uganda	417.1	1.5	418.6
Zaire	1,218.7	438.7	1,657.4
Zambia	513.6	.6	514.2
Zimbabwe	665.0	3.1	668.1

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–
94—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Regional total	21,126.6	2,073.7	23,200.3
Latin America:			
Argentina	195.5	269.6	465.1
Bahamas	6.0	.6	6.6
Barbados	4.2	.5	4.7
Belize	140.2	5.0	145.2
Bolivia	1,608.1	227.5	1,835.6
Brazil	2,457.9	640.8	3,098.7
Caribbean regional	721.2	47.6	768.8
Central America regional			
Chile	1,342.7	221.1	1,563.8
Colombia	1,719.5	510.1	2,229.6
Costa Rica	1,730.7	40.1	1,770.8
Cuba	4.0	16.1	20.1
Dominican Republic	1,551.0	102.7	1,653.7
Ecuador	830.3	191.3	1,021.6
El Salvador	4,080.4	1,174.7	5,255.1
Grenada	60.1	.2	60.3
Guatemala	1,615.9	75.8	1,691.7
Guyana	117.0	6.0	123.0
Haiti	1,107.9	15.3	1,123.2
Honduras	1,607.3	553.5	2,160.8
Jamaica	1,810.0	48.1	1,858.1
Latin America regional	1,588.1	25.4	1,613.5
Mexico	670.2	18.8	689.0
Nicaragua	915.7	30.5	946.2
Panama	1,050.0	77.4	1,127.4
Paraguay	237.3	32.1	269.4
Peru	2,145.9	348.3	2,494.2
Regional Office Central America and Panama [ROCAP]	752.8		752.8
Suriname	22.9	.3	23.2
Trinidad and Tobago	43.2	2.3	45.5
Uruguay	202.0	92.7	294.7
Venezuela	209.4	154.7	364.1
Regional total	30,547.3	4,929.2	35,476.5
Asia:			
Afghanistan	729.2	5.6	734.8
Asia regional	1,140.7		1,140.7
Associated Southeastern Asian Nations [ASEAN]	10.2		10.2
Bangladesh	2,905.7	4.7	2,910.4
Bhutan	8.0		8.0
China, Peoples Republic of	3.2		3.2
Hong Kong	43.8		43.8
India	12,061.8	149.5	12,211.3
Indochina Associated States	825.6	731.5	1,557.1
Indonesia	3,809.3	692.7	4,502.0
Japan	2,685.9	1,239.6	3,925.5
Kampuchea	1,006.6	1,280.4	2,287.0
Korea	6,086.9	8,796.3	14,883.2
Laos	917.3	1,606.7	2,524.0
Malaysia	92.0	196.9	288.9

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–
94—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Maldives	2.7	.4	3.1
Mongolia	74.1	.2	74.3
Myanmar	231.3	90.5	321.8
Nepal	537.2	4.3	541.5
Pakistan	7,939.9	2,951.5	10,891.4
Philippines	4,963.7	2,345.6	7,309.3
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	413.8	.....	413.8
Singapore	2.8	19.6	22.4
Sri Lanka	1,438.5	8.1	1,446.6
Taiwan	2,218.7	4,360.4	6,579.1
Thailand	1,086.1	2,318.6	3,404.7
Viet Nam (South), Republic of	6,952.5	16,416.1	23,368.6
Western Samoa	23.2	.1	23.3
Regional total	58,210.9	43,219.3	101,430.2
Europe:			
Albania	99.6	.5	100.1
Austria	1,136.1	122.1	1,258.2
Belgium	589.1	1,275.3	1,864.4
Berlin, West	131.9	.....	131.9
Bosnia Hercegovina	86.7	.....	86.7
Bulgaria	24.4	.9	25.3
Croatia	18.9	.....	18.9
Cyprus	266.4	.....	266.4
Czech Republic	3.9	1.0	4.9
Czechoslovakia	195.6	1.0	196.6
Denmark	276.5	640.1	916.6
East European regional	1,132.3	.....	1,132.3
European regional	1,082.4	.2	1,082.6
Finland	51.2	.8	52.0
France	3,917.0	4,548.6	8,465.6
Germany, Democratic Republic of .....	.8	.....	.8
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,844.0	939.4	4,783.4
Greece	1,901.6	8,495.4	10,397.0
Hungary	42.2	2.6	44.8
Iceland	76.9	.3	77.2
Italy	3,420.8	2,545.3	5,966.1
Latvia	10.0	.3	10.3
Lithuania	52.7	.3	53.0
Macedonia	15.5	.....	15.5
Malta	84.1	.7	84.8
Netherlands	1,027.6	1,284.7	2,312.3
Norway	299.9	943.8	1,243.7
Poland	955.9	2.6	958.5
Portugal	1,367.5	1,797.7	3,165.2
Republic of Ireland (formerly Ireland)	326.8	.1	326.9
Romania	151.8	.6	152.4
Slovak Republic	1.0	.4	1.4
Slovenia	1.0	.2	1.2
Spain	1,084.5	3,446.5	4,531.0
Sweden	109.0	.....	109.0
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	4,851.8	12,925.6	17,777.4

U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–94—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

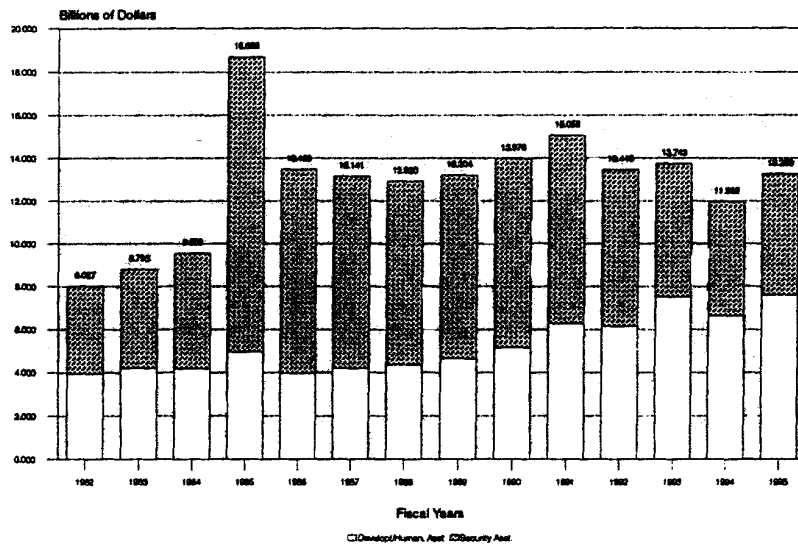
Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
United Kingdom	7,672.1	1,107.4	8,779.5
U.S.S.R.	186.4	.....	186.4
Yugoslavia	1,836.4	723.7	2,560.1
Regional total	38,332.2	40,808.0	79,140.2
New Independent States:			
Armenia	183.3	.....	183.3
Azerbaijan	21.3	.....	21.3
Belarus	103.9	.2	104.1
Estonia	10.0	.2	10.2
Georgia	137.1	.1	137.2
Kazakhstan	109.6	.3	109.9
Kyrgyz Republic	114.4	.....	114.4
Moldova	105.4	.1	105.5
New Independent States	743.8	.3	744.1
Russia	1,593.6	.9	1,594.5
Tajikistan	72.4	.....	72.4
Turkmenistan	60.5	.1	60.6
Ukraine	194.0	1.0	195.0
Uzbekistan	26.1	.....	26.1
Regional total	3,475.6	3.1	3,478.7
Oceania and others:			
Australia	8.0	115.6	123.6
Fiji .....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	4.3	4.3	8.6
Oceania regional	289.5	1.9	291.4
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the	824.2	.....	824.2
Papua New Guinea	17.6	.8	18.4
Solomon Islands .....	.....	.....	.....
Tonga .....	.....	.....	.....
Regional total	1,143.5	122.7	1,266.2
Canada	17.5	13.0	30.5
Interregional activities	86,446.8	4,782.3	91,229.1
Grand total	293,865.9	158,629.3	452,495.2

TABLE 3.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR BILATERAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

The following graphs show the amounts appropriated for bilateral economic and military assistance for 1982–95 in constant and current dollars:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

FY 1982 - FY 1995 (Current Dollars)



APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

FY 1982 - FY 1995 (Constant 1995 \$)

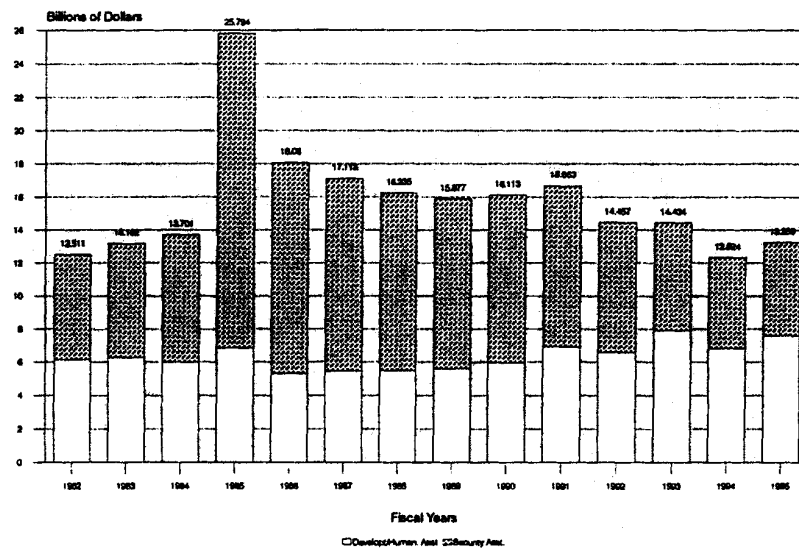
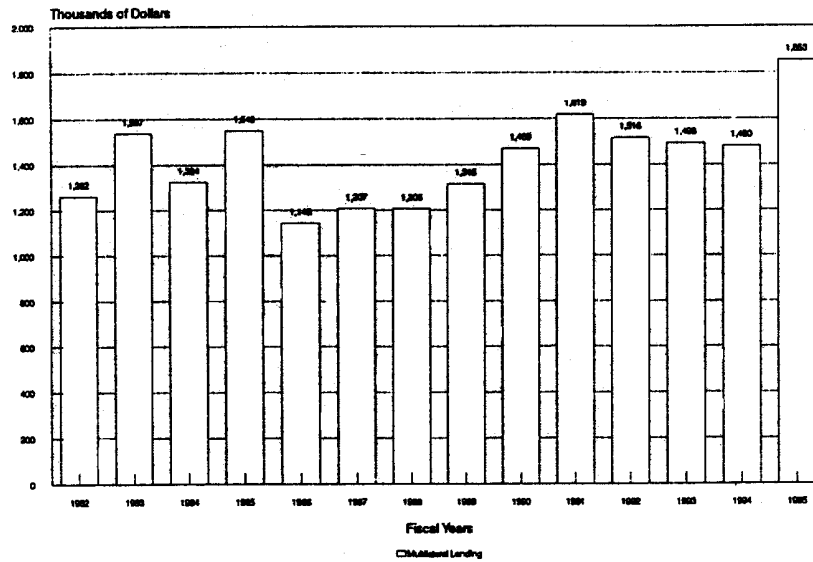


TABLE 4.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The following graphs show the amounts appropriated for multilateral assistance for 1982–95 in constant and current dollars:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MULTILATERAL LENDING

FY 1982 - FY 1995 (Current Dollars)



APPROPRIATIONS FOR MULTILATERAL LENDING

FY 1982 - FY 1995 (Constant 1995 \$)

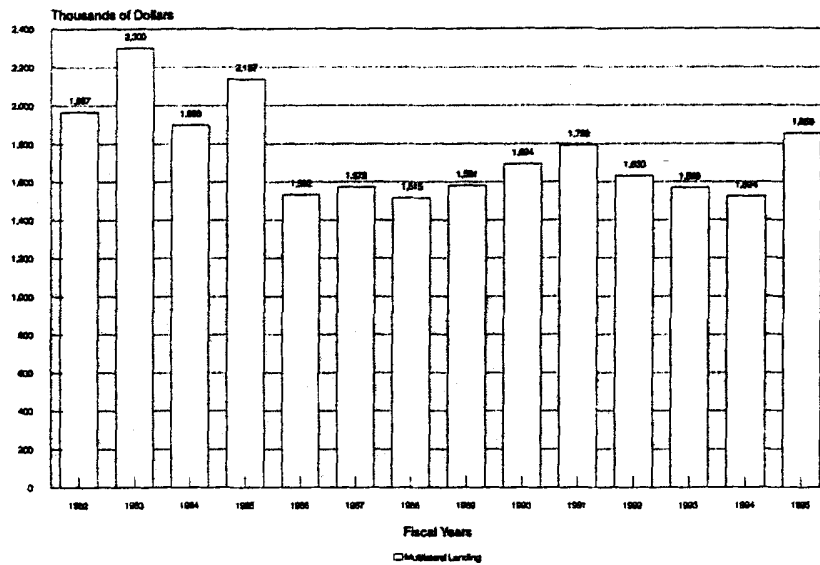


TABLE 5.—AID ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY

The following table lists the total dollar AID assistance per country by ascending per capita gross national product:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
[Dollars in thousands]

Country	GNP per capita (1993)	Fiscal year 1993		Fiscal year 1994 ¹		Fiscal year 1995 ¹	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Afghanistan	(2)	\$20,000	.....	\$1,995	.....	.....	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,737	.....
Cambodia	(2)	31,834	.....	29,475	.....	33,493	.....
Eritrea	(2)	6,000	.....	9,999	.....	9,000	.....
Haiti	(2)	67,287	.....	62,857	.....	152,501	.....
Liberia	(2)	.....	.....	3,696	.....	23	.....
Somalia	(2)	6,000	.....	15,941	.....	5,500	.....
Burma	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Yemen	(3)	4,000	.....	2,999	.....	7,000	.....
Mozambique	90	35,000	.....	36,400	.....	39,296	.....
Tanzania	90	20,800	.....	19,685	.....	25,963	.....
Ethiopia	100	32,260	.....	32,416	.....	29,971	.....
Sierra Leone	150	500	.....	468	.....	497	.....
Viet Nam (South)	170	.....	.....	688	.....	.....	.....
Burundi	180	16,790	.....	4,497	.....	4,996	.....
Uganda	180	38,150	.....	33,862	.....	35,000	.....
Nepal	190	20,919	.....	16,799	.....	15,144	.....
Malawi	200	15,000	.....	28,190	.....	26,998	.....
Chad	210	10,250	.....	5,150	.....	1,970	.....
Rwanda	210	3,600	.....	.....	.....	8,287	.....
Bangladesh	220	33,902	.....	43,200	.....	39,793	.....
Madagascar	220	35,500	.....	27,590	.....	25,492	.....
Guinea-Bissau	240	3,900	.....	4,100	.....	4,955	.....
Kenya	270	14,828	.....	17,183	.....	18,179	.....
Mali	270	30,555	.....	34,204	.....	27,979	.....
Niger	270	14,750	.....	16,115	.....	15,984	.....
Burkina	300	2,685	.....	2,627	.....	357	.....
India	300	24,330	.....	35,684	.....	59,239	.....

Nigeria	300	11,489	.....	5,893	.....	11,780	.....
Albania	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,138	.....
Nicaragua	340	135,301	.....	77,730	.....	29,872	.....
Togo	340	1,253	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Gambia	350	7,600	.....	6,750	.....	1,481	.....
Guyana	350	3,702	.....	2,559	.....	1,044	.....
Sao Tome	350	300	.....	800	.....	300	.....
Zambia	380	18,249	.....	18,850	.....	20,689	.....
Mongolia	390	8,100	.....	7,000	.....	8,292	.....
Central African Republic	400	2,314	.....	2,316	.....	2,696	.....
Benin	430	16,409	.....	20,061	.....	16,783	.....
Ghana	430	39,894	.....	33,135	.....	33,999	.....
Pakistan	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....
Tajikistan	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,550	.....
Guinea	500	22,840	.....	18,437	.....	19,973	.....
Zimbabwe	520	18,169	.....	15,747	.....	19,500	.....
Comoros	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Georgia	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,678	.....
Honduras	600	32,582	.....	19,060	.....	15,091	.....
Sri Lanka	600	15,714	.....	12,200	.....	10,241	.....
Cote d'Ivoire	630	5,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesotho	650	7,700	.....	2,072	.....	2,879	.....
Armenia	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,416	.....
Egypt	660	747,000	.....	591,642	.....	1,113,289	.....
Subtotal .....	.....	1,583,129	41.82	1,320,076	40.55	2,061,444	39.31
Angola	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,998	.....
Lebanon	(4)	10,301	.....	1,661	.....	15,632	.....
West Bank/Gaza	(4)	29,579	.....	56,769	.....	76,823	.....
Turkmenistan	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,048	.....
Azerbaijan	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,973	.....
Indonesia	740	43,481	.....	13,405	.....	71,971	.....
Senegal	750	19,700	.....	30,925	.....	18,955	.....
Bolivia	760	86,958	.....	50,781	.....	36,279	.....
Djibouti	780	2,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued
 [Dollars in thousands]

Country	GNP per capita (1993)	Fiscal year 1993		Fiscal year 1994 ¹		Fiscal year 1995 ¹	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Cameroon	820	8,925	.....	49	.....	1,926	.....
Macedonia	820	.....	.....	5,000	.....	14,952	.....
Kirghizstan	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,206	.....
Philippines	850	81,706	.....	45,214	.....	35,163	.....
Cape Verde	920	950	.....	800	.....	1,791	.....
Congo	950	700	.....	700	.....	894	.....
Uzbekistan	970	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,718	.....
Morocco	1,040	32,724	.....	17,571	.....	13,100	.....
Moldova	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,655	.....
Guatemala	1,100	32,428	.....	26,777	.....	23,532	.....
Bulgaria	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,237	.....
Romania	1,140	1,999	.....	.....	.....	43,408	.....
Jordan	1,190	65,000	.....	28,000	.....	12,200	.....
Swaziland	1,190	7,246	.....	6,255	.....	5,799	.....
Ecuador	1,200	12,779	.....	9,625	.....	8,350	.....
Dominican Republic	1,230	19,507	.....	10,719	.....	8,003	.....
El Salvador	1,320	141,363	.....	56,425	.....	64,563	.....
Lithuania	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,896	.....
Colombia	1,400	15,970	.....	172	.....	850	.....
Jamaica	1,440	16,925	.....	8,929	.....	10,004	.....
Peru	1,490	43,264	.....	37,612	.....	25,776	.....
Paraguay	1,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,513	.....
Kazakhstan	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,031	.....
Tunisia	1,720	3,611	.....	985	.....	.....	.....
Namibia	1,820	1,633	.....	12,799	.....	8,800	.....
Slovakia	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,114	.....
Latvia	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,682	.....
Thailand	2,110	6,429	.....	5,082	.....	.....	.....

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fiji	2,130	2,150	5,970					
Costa Rica	2,150	2,210				3,257		2,510
Ukraine	2,210	2,260						187,208
Poland	2,260	2,340						96,282
Russia	2,340	2,450	4,800			90,000		512,865
Belize	2,450	2,600	8,595			2,196		2,164
Panama	2,600	2,710				4,346		6,859
Czech Republic	2,710							21,286
Subtotal	704,543	18,61	527,054	16,19	1,574,016	30,01		
Botswana	2,790	6,300				4,775		2,698
Belarus	2,870							7,050
Brazil	2,930							4,650
Turkey	2,970	200,000						166,003
South Africa	2,980	79,750				133,674		99,996
Estonia	3,080							3,489
Chile	3,170							2,205
Hungary	3,350							38,841
Mexico	3,610					500		23,800
Oman	4,850							
Seychelles	6,280	1,850						
Slovenia	6,490							6,316
Portugal	9,130							
Cyprus	10,380	10,000				29,999		15,000
Ireland	13,000					39,408		39,198

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Country	GNP per capita (1993)	Fiscal year 1993		Fiscal year 1994 ¹		Fiscal year 1995 ¹	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Israel	13,920	1,200,000	.....	1,200,000	.....	1,200,000	.....
Subtotal	1,497,900	39.57	1,408,356	43.26	1,609,246	30.68
Total country programs	3,785,572	100.00	3,255,486	100.00	5,244,706	100.00
Total noncountry programs	1,613,974	.....	3,170,886	.....	1,845,044	.....
Grand total	5,399,546	.....	6,426,372	.....	7,089,749	.....

¹ Country levels do not include attributions of regional and central funds as in the fiscal year 1996 congressional presentation.

² Estimated to be low income (\$695 or less).

³ Estimated to be lower middle income (\$696 to \$2,785).

⁴ Data not available.

TABLE 6.—UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Below is a table showing the unliquidated balances of the Agency
for International Development:

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

(As of December 31, 1994)

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Amount</i>
Development assistance:	
Development Assistance Program	1,152,146
Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition	235,743
Population planning	564,320
Health	73,219
AIDS prevention	9,344
Child survival	50,857
Education and human resources development	57,802
Private sector, environment and energy	80,615
In-transit/reconciling items	(762,895)
Subtotal, functional development assistance	1,461,151
American schools and hospitals abroad	28,543
Operating expenses	145,569
Operating expenses, inspector general	15,704
International disaster assistance	126,391
Sub-Saharan and South Africa development	1,790,918
Central America reconciliation assistance	1,418
Private sector revolving fund	10,698
Special assistance initiatives	733,754
Foreign Service retirement fund	1,438,964
New Independent States	16,953
African disaster assistance	16,953
Total, development assistance	5,770,063
Economic support fund	2,467,319
Demobilization and transition fund	15,818
Total, unliquidated balances	8,253,200

Note: Above listing excludes trade and development at \$60,356,000, for which AID keeps accounting records for the Trade and Development Agency.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

FOREIGN AID REFORM

For the past 3 years, the Committee has expressed a strong bipartisan concern about the need to reform the administration of U.S. assistance programs. In 1993, the Committee noted the following:

The Committee must state candidly that it is disappointed at the meager results of foreign aid reform in the first year of the new administration. An invaluable window of opportunity to forge a new and stronger consensus between Congress and the executive branch on the nature and goals of U.S. assistance in the post-cold war era was missed. This task still lies ahead and must be carried out fully if the steep decline in foreign aid resources * * * is to be halted and reversed, and if U.S. foreign assistance is to be focused more effectively on advancing U.S. interests in a rapidly changing global environment.

Six years after the collapse of the Berlin Wall and communism, the Committee remains concerned that the administration of our Nation's foreign assistance programs has not kept pace with the global changes or our national requirements.

The Committee believes that congressional and public support for foreign aid has eroded in large measure due to the perception that American aid and interests are disconnected. In part, our ability to target foreign aid effectively has been crippled by the outmoded and unduly complicated Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Thirty-three goals combined with seventy-five priorities are legislated in the act. Amended over the past 30 years, there no longer is a sense of coherence, strategy, or focus to the law or our aid programs. Unfortunately, Congress and the administration have not reached agreement on authorization legislation to simplify and revitalize our foreign assistance programs.

The Committee remains committed to working with the administration to reform the legislative foundation for the administration of assistance programs. However, the Committee also believes there is ample opportunity to substantially improve the effectiveness of our program within existing legislative guidelines.

To develop a more complete understanding of the impact of American aid around the world, the Committee decided to conduct hearings concentrating on performance in specific geographic regions rather than examining the merits of broad functions or categories such as security assistance or humanitarian programs. The hearings offered an opportunity to consider and evaluate the connection between American foreign policy priorities and the coordination and provision of assistance.

Although there has been a quantitative shift in resources to address demands and opportunities in central Europe and the New Independent States, there has not been a correlating, needed change in the approach to programs. Dynamic times have not produced new, innovative thinking. Priorities, projects, and activities in Russia are identified, funded, and managed in much the same way as they would be in Malawi. Senior regional officials representing the Agency for International Development and the Department of State emphasized the need to maintain an American role abroad through existing levels of support for ongoing programs. Testimony in 1995 did not differ in substance, direction, or initiatives from testimony offered in 1992.

The requirement to revitalize our foreign aid programs is driven not only by the dramatic changes around the world. The congressional commitment to balance the national budget necessarily reduced overall discretionary spending as well as the allocation for foreign operations, export, and related programs.

The Committee believes it is in our national interests to remain actively engaged abroad. Effectively administered, foreign assistance can and should protect U.S. security and promote American economic and political interests. These goals cannot be achieved by sustaining a business as usual approach. The Committee expects the foreign assistance and export promotion agencies to accomplish more with less resources by consolidating responsibilities, eliminating duplication, establishing a new order of country and program priorities, and more effectively leveraging public and private sector resources.

The Committee believes that restoring public confidence in foreign operations programs can be achieved if aid is more clearly linked to American interests. Global economic and political change have compelled a shift in the Committee funding commitments. The Committee has established both regional and functional priorities and consolidated some funding accounts to maximize the administration's flexibility and to better serve American objectives.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES: TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

The Committee shares the administration's commitment to advance free market economies. The Committee supports the administration's efforts to encourage economic policy reforms including promoting free trade and investment, protecting private property, ownership and interests, and limiting state control over the private sector.

Accordingly, the Committee has offered strong budgetary support for export promotion, trade, and investment initiatives. Export finance programs offered to corporations by Japan, Germany, France, and other American competitors substantially exceed the availability of resources to United States companies. A recent World Bank study estimated that developing nations are likely to spend \$200,000,000,000 upgrading their infrastructure needs over the next 5 years.

With nearly 40 percent of U.S. economic growth and 300,000 jobs linked to exports, trade promotion activities clearly serve American economic interests. The Committee believes that strong support for finance, insurance, and guarantee programs generate American

jobs, income and enable American business to compete fairly in emerging markets.

NEW THREATS

New opportunities are matched by new threats. The tragic bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City drew national attention to our collective vulnerability to terrorism. Similarly, international criminal organizations are expanding both their activities and areas of operation. Of direct interest to the security of all Americans are problems associated with narcotics trafficking and the increasing incidence of smuggling of nuclear material. The Committee has increased funding for activities which address these threats.

NEW APPROACH: ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

American commercial and political interests are also served by investing in economic growth and crisis prevention. The Committee is encouraged by the Agency for International Development's initiatives to streamline activities and reduce the number of redundant and unnecessary missions abroad. The Committee expects this consolidation to progress expeditiously in light of budgetary pressures.

Nevertheless, the Committee recognizes the urgent needs of many nations which the United States for humanitarian, technical, and historical reasons is uniquely qualified to help. To afford the administration the maximum flexibility to respond to the development requirements in these nations, the Committee has consolidated a number of accounts into one economic assistance fund. The Committee urges the administration to establish performance-based criteria when providing assistance from this fund.

PROMOTING PEACE

New evidence of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons capability, a widening of an international campaign of terror waged by political extremists based in the region, continued United States reliance on regional energy supplies, among other factors impel the Committee's commitment to contribute to regional solutions for peace and economic growth in the Middle East. The Committee believes that U.S. engagement, support and leadership have been key to securing stability over the past decade.

The Committee continues to believe this support is essential and has earmarked resources for our Camp David partners. In addition, the Committee has provided authority for the Department of Defense to drawdown security assistance resources to support Jordan's efforts to control terrorism.

THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES AND CENTRAL EUROPE

When the Committee began funding activities after the collapse of communism, each report emphasized the importance of expanding the private sector to generate economic growth. The Committee has consistently supported efforts to privatize and improve the management and productivity of state enterprises. At the same time the Committee directed the administration to substantially expand support for rule of law initiatives believing that crime, cor-

ruption, and the lack of national commercial codes, rational tax structures and regulatory and judicial enforcement mechanisms would impede critical private foreign investment. Moreover, the expansion of organized criminal activities into the international community represents a direct threat to the United States.

Understanding that it is the decision of each government and parliament to pass meaningful trade, tax, investment, and commercial laws, the Committee is disappointed with the level of support the administration has offered in meeting regional legal and law enforcement needs. For example, in the fiscal year 1995 legislation, the Congress recommended \$30,000,000 be spent on local and regional law enforcement training and investigations; the administration dedicated less than \$7,000,000 to these activities. Statistics on capital flight in Russia illustrate the consequences of this region-wide problem. Although the international monetary fund is supporting macroeconomic stabilization with a standby loan of \$6,800,000,000 disbursed at a rate of approximately \$500,000,000 a month, and administration officials draw attention to the fact that nearly 100,000 enterprises have been privatized, conservative estimates indicate between \$12,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000 leaves Russia in annual capital flight.

The Committee renews its commitment to strengthening the legal environment to encourage expansion of the private sector. In particular, funds are earmarked to establish legal attaché programs and support regional activities in Ukraine, the Baltics, and central Asia.

In addition to expanding legal initiatives, the Committee has shifted the emphasis in the commitment of resources from Russia to Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova. The Committee reiterates the position it has held for 3 years. The Western NIS countries and caucuses have suffered many of the same problems as Russia without the same benefit of United States technical or economic support. It is U.S. interest to reverse this trend and strengthen emerging market economies and democracy in the region.

REGIONAL SECURITY, TRAINING, AND COOPERATION

The Committee maintains its commitment to provide resources to enhance European security cooperation and supports the President's Warsaw initiative. Including former communist states under the NATO umbrella reinforces democratic trends and contributes to regional stability. The Committee supports the administration's efforts to expand central European participation in NATO training and exercises as a means to build confidence and cooperation.

The Committee has reduced the availability of international military education and training [IMET] funds to reflect the action taken by the Armed Services Committee to supplement Committee resources by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to draw up to \$20,000,000 from existing Defense Department resources for IMET programs. The Committee strongly supports IMET activities and seeks to fully fund the program at the administration's request level.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee has substantially reduced resources made available to international organizations due to budgetary pressures and ongoing concerns about financial management practices. To offer incentive for necessary improvements, the Committee has not earmarked funds for specific agencies. The Committee encourages the administration to use the limited resources to effect necessary changes in the management of agencies receiving voluntary contributions. Specifically, the Committee urges the administration to refrain from contributing to any agency unable to meet existing standards for an unqualified audit.

TITLE I
EXPORT ASSISTANCE
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$786,551,000
Budget estimate, 1996	823,000,000
House allowance	786,551,000
Committee recommendation	795,000,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	\$45,228,000
Budget estimate, 1996	47,000,000
House allowance	45,228,000
Committee recommendation	46,000,000

The Committee recommends a subsidy appropriation of \$795,000,000 to support direct loans, tied-aid grants, and interest subsidies at the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The Committee recommends \$46,000,000 for administrative expenses.

The Committee commends the Export-Import Bank for creating American jobs by responding aggressively to export opportunities in emerging markets. The Committee welcomed the decision to reactivate services in Ukraine.

The Committee has provided resources at the request level for the so-called tied aid war chest. The Committee opposes the trade distorting effects of tied aid, but recognizes the resources made available are essential to countering concessionary financing by competitors' governments.

The Committee has renewed the Bank's authority to transfer surplus resources to other trade agencies to assure the best use of export and investment resources.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$33,944,000
Budget estimate, 1996	79,000,000
House allowance	69,500,000
Committee recommendation	79,000,000

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	\$7,933,000
Budget estimate, 1996	16,000,000
House allowance	15,500,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

NONCREDIT ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	\$16,389,000
Budget estimate, 1996	11,000,000
House allowance	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The Committee recommends \$79,000,000 for the subsidy cost of OPIC's direct and guaranteed loans. In addition, the Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for operating expenses and \$11,000,000 for noncredit administrative expenses. The Committee has included bill language which combines the operating and administrative expenses of OPIC into one account and limits the total of these expenses to \$26,000,000.

The Committee has not specified limits on the guaranteed or direct loan programs to provide flexibility to OPIC. The Committee expects the subsidy appropriation to support approximately \$1,571,000,000 in loan activity.

The Committee strongly supports the expansion of OPIC's financing activities, particularly efforts to provide funding to small and medium businesses and cooperatives. Once again, OPIC is to be commended for carrying out financing and insurance activities on a self-sustaining basis. The Committee shares the House Committee's interest in determining the effects of privatizing OPIC's activities while sustaining the same level of commitment to the American business community.

To date, the Committee has supported OPIC's raising the amount of financing and insurance provided an individual project, but is concerned that the emphasis may affect small- and medium-size business access to OPIC resources.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 1995	\$44,986,000
Budget estimate, 1996	67,000,000
House allowance	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

Like the House, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the Trade and Development Agency [TDA] for fiscal year 1996.

In last year's report, the Committee directed TDA to explore the concept of becoming at least partially self-sustaining with reimbursements from companies that have earned profits from investments that originated with TDA feasibility studies. TDA recently provided the Committee with its assessment of this issue. TDA identifies legitimate problems associated with seeking reimbursement from grants awarded to host governments which in turn fund technical assistance from U.S. technical consultants. Given the extraordinary budget pressures, the Committee recommends that TDA increase its emphasis on private investor projects such as those carried out in the NIS which offer the opportunity to share and recoup costs.

TITLE II
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1995	¹ (\$2,510,665,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	¹ (2,694,465,000)
House allowance	² (2,108,160,000)
Committee recommendation	2,117,099,331

¹The amounts listed in the above table for fiscal year 1995 appropriations and fiscal year 1996 administration request includes funding appropriated or requested under the Development Assistance Fund, population, development assistance, the Development Fund for Africa, debt restructuring, micro and small enterprise development, housing and other credit guarantee programs, the African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and non-Middle East economic support funds. Account details are contained in the table at the end of this report (comparative statement of new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1995 and budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1996).

²The amount listed in the above table for the House includes those items listed under footnote 1—in addition, the House includes in this amount \$100,000,000 for UNICEF which is requested and appropriated in this legislation under the “International organizations and programs” account under title IV, multilateral economic assistance.

To maximize the President's flexibility in light of the overall reduction in foreign assistance resources, the Committee recommends consolidation of a number of accounts including the “Development assistance” account, the Development Fund for Africa, non-Middle East economic support funds, and funds requested for the Africa Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation. The appropriate statutory authorities for activities and programs are included in the recommendation with a minimum of earmarking or designation of levels of assistance for the consolidated accounts. While the Committee has minimized earmarks, it does provide for specific levels of funding under the “Economic assistance” account for Cyprus, Burma, debt restructuring, micro and small enterprise development programs, and the Housing Guaranty Program.

It is the Committee's intention, through consolidation of these accounts, to provide the President flexibility in order to respond to development, economic, and humanitarian requirements. However, in the interests of assuring no one account bears an unreasonable share of any reductions, the Committee has included language in the bill which requires a proportional allocation among activities, programs, and accounts consistent with appropriated levels in fiscal year 1995.

Although the Committee shares the House commitment to protecting the most vulnerable sectors of society and agrees there should be a special emphasis on children, the Committee believes limiting the categories, types, or amount of assistance to be made available would be counterproductive.

An estimated 13 million children die each year from easily preventable diseases. Therefore, the Committee strongly supports improving the health of the world's children by sustaining funding for child survival and vitamin A and micronutrient programs. The Committee also believes that basic education programs are essential both to the well-being of the world's children and to achieving long-term development goals of economic growth. The Committee defines basic education programs to include early childhood education, and primary and secondary education. The Committee believes that strong support for these programs should be maintained, and requests AID to report to the Committee on the effectiveness of these programs, including rates of enrollment, the number of families served by literacy programs, and increases in the literacy rates of women and girls in these programs.

As with other programs and activities which the Committee intends to be funded through the "Economic assistance" account, at a minimum, levels of funding for these activities should be protected consistent with prior year commitments.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Development assistance should promote activities that encourage and enable developing countries to become self-reliant. To this end, the Committee believes that education and training programs that increase the pool of human capital in developing countries should be integral components of sustainable development. Such activities are essential to achieving rapid economic growth, lower child mortality rates, protection of the environment, improvements in child and family health, and democratic governance and the rule of law. Education and training are particularly relevant to the development of capable leadership and a cadre of individuals that are the foundation of effective and accountable indigenous political, economic, and social institutions. The Committee calls on AID to increase its efforts to rely on human capacity development as a principle means of assisting individuals, communities, and nations in attaining self-reliance. The Committee expects the Agency to identify education and training as specific strategic objectives of development assistance.

AFRICA

The Committee strongly supports continued development assistance to Africa, the poorest continent. Although the Committee has not designated a separate "Development Fund for Africa" [DFA] account in this bill, it has included language in the bill to ensure that assistance to sub-Saharan Africa not be reduced beyond the proportional share of assistance the region received in fiscal year 1995. In not maintaining the separate DFA, the Committee in no way intends to suggest a lack of long-term support for Africa, where the United States has important humanitarian and economic interests.

CYPRUS

The Committee commends the President for appointing a special envoy and renewing serious efforts to achieve a stable solution and peaceful reunification of Cyprus. Consistent with the President's

request and the House recommendation, the Committee has earmarked \$15,000,000 for bicomunal confidence building initiatives in Cyprus. The Committee directs the administration to provide a report on the activities funded through this earmark by January 15, 1996.

BURMA

In both House, Senate and conference reports for the past 2 years, AID has been directed to provide meaningful assistance to refugees and exiles supporting a restoration of democracy in Burma. These recommendations have been ignored.

In recognition of the unique opportunity presented by Aung San Suu Kyi's release from confinement, the Committee has earmarked \$2,000,000 to support the restoration of democracy and free market activities in Burma. Funds may support Burmese students and groups both inside and outside Burma. The Committee directs the Department of State and AID to coordinate and provide a report on a plan for the expenditure of these funds no later than December 15, 1995.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee recognizes the unique role private and voluntary organizations and cooperatives have played in the successful delivery of U.S. assistance while representing American humanitarian values. These organizations have often proven to be one of the most cost-effective ways to deliver development assistance, and the Committee encourages expanded use of not-for-profits when their unique capabilities are needed. However, the Committee also notes that recent experience suggests that maximum benefit can be obtained in many circumstances when taxpayer resources are combined to leverage for-profit private sector funds, equipment, resources, and skills. In addition to these partnerships, the Committee believes that the U.S. private sector has a proven record of providing essential professional and technical services in carrying out economic assistance programs. Selected through competitive means, the private sector entities, alone or in partnership, have contributed to savings by reducing overhead, infrastructure, and personnel costs.

Consistent with the Committee's intent to improve effectiveness and maximize flexibility in the administration of economic assistance, the Committee has deleted the House requirement that private and voluntary organizations be guaranteed funding at levels consistent with prior years. The Committee believes this may increase costs, curb competition, and unduly restrict the effective administration of limited resources.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

The Committee has provided \$15,000,000 to meet the administration's debt restructuring requirements as a component of economic assistance. The Committee joins the House in requesting a report which addresses the concern that nations provided the op-

portunity to engage in debt restructuring not be burdened with new or excessive debt.

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT [MSED]

The Committee has provided \$1,500,000 to fund a request of \$1,800,000 for micro and small enterprise development programs. MSED has effectively mobilized credit to strengthen the private sector. The Committee has not funded the administration's request for a new Enhanced Credit Program due to budgetary constraints.

HOUSING GUARANTEE [HG] PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee has provided resources to expand the housing guarantee [HG] program. The program's supports U.S. private sector initiatives which provide long-term financing for housing and urban infrastructure requirements such as sewage and water facilities. The Committee supports this program as an effective public/private partnership and urges special emphasis to carry out initiatives in South Africa, consistent with the President's commitment.

POPULATION

The Committee again expresses its strong belief that stabilizing population growth rates is essential to reducing poverty, improving health, protecting the environment, and promoting economic development. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo opened with an instructive time-perspective on current population growth rates. In sum, it took 10,000 generations for the world's population to reach 2 billion people. Yet over the past 50 years, population has increased from 2 billion to more than 5½ billion. And it is on a trajectory to increase to 9 or 10 billion (estimates range as high as 14 billion) over the next 50 years. Ten thousand generations to reach a population of 2 billion and then in one human lifetime—ours—it leaps from 2 billion toward 10 billion. The Committee finds these statistics both alarming and compelling, and restates its intent to support a strong, focused population program at AID.

To this end, the Committee remains dissatisfied by the Agency's inability or unwillingness to place responsibility, accountability, and leadership for implementing its population strategy into the central Office of Population. Despite the Committee's recommendations on this matter over the past 6 years, AID seems no closer to that goal. Indeed, there appears to be a relationship between the determination of the Committee to strengthen the program and the resolve of the Agency to weaken it. The Committee reiterates that it has taken almost 30 years for the Office of Population to become as streamlined, efficient, and effective as it is, and its program is recognized worldwide as perhaps the best in existence. Members who have followed the program for that duration strongly resist the changes AID continues to make in the spirit of experimentation.

The Committee reluctantly agreed last year to forego a precise earmark for the central Office of Population because of assurance by the Agency that its new budgeting system would cement the Office of Population's technical leadership in allocating those funds and that the innovative work of that Office would continue

undiminished. It is the Committee's dismayed observation that this has not happened. To correct this ongoing disappointment and to demonstrate the Committee's interest in achieving an impact, the Committee is once again earmarking \$350,000,000 for the central Office of Population.

The Committee's interest in population extends to all resources available, both financial and human. It appears that the allocation of technical personnel in population has lagged behind funding available for the strategic plan. The Committee is convinced that the central Office of Population must become more responsible and accountable for the acquisition and allocation of technical staff to implement the strategic plan and achieve results. This would be a worthwhile trial in the further reorganization of the Agency; the lessons learned through this experience in population could be applied agencywide to other important technical sectors like health and environment. It is a source of continuing wonderment that AID fails to use this exemplary program as a model for others in the Agency, and instead seems eager to make it less successful in service to untried management strategies.

Owing to severely constrained finances, there will undoubtedly be increased pressure to broaden the definition of family planning to include activities that have traditionally been funded from other accounts. The Committee continues to believe that population funds should be used for purposes that bear directly on reducing population growth rates.

MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

The Committee continues its strong support of the Middle East Regional Cooperative Program [MERC] and expects the administration to continue funding it at last year's level of \$7,000,000. MERC programs have helped nurture and deepen the peace process by fostering cooperative projects of a scientific and technological nature between Israel and its neighbors. Common problem solving by MERC projects in the fields of agriculture, health, energy, the environment, education, water resources, and the social sciences has helped lead to common understanding in the region.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS AMONG UNITED STATES, ISRAEL, AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee strongly urges funding for the cooperative development research [CDR] and cooperative development projects [CDP] programs among the United States, Israel, and developing and newly democratic countries at last year's levels of \$10,000,000. Israel has the unique advantage of having highly technical expertise, critical language skills, and recent experiences in development that are relevant to both developing countries and the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. These programs have proven remarkably successful in boosting these nations' science and technology infrastructure and should be continued.

WEST BANK AND GAZA

The Committee recommends that funding in fiscal year 1996 for the West Bank and Gaza be maintained at the current level. The Committee regards this as a crucial investment in the Middle East peace process, and believes that rapid, visible improvement in the lives of Palestinians is essential for peace to prevail.

Recognizing the importance of private sector investment in order to ensure stable economic development in the West Bank and Gaza, the Committee strongly endorses the efforts of Builders for Peace to support the Middle East peace process by promoting direct private sector development in these areas. The Committee urges the Builders for Peace be funded at its current level with the understanding that the project expects to transition to a self-sustaining entity.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Committee continues to strongly support the important work carried out by institutions funded under the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad [ASHA] Program. The Committee support is based in part on the effective use of public resources to leverage private sector funds.

The Committee believes that several institutions which have received funding under ASHA have distinguished records and deserve further support. They include:

- The Feinberg Graduate School [FGS] of the Weizmann Institute of Science, chartered in New York, has effectively used ASHA resources to purchase American made scientific equipment as well as support collaboration between U.S. research centers and universities and FGS/Weizmann. A model of American scientific education, the program has attracted students from Latin American, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- The American University in Beirut has trained Middle Eastern leaders for 130 years in a strong liberal arts tradition encouraging freedom of expression, private initiative, and tolerance. Its academic quality, longstanding relationship with regional governments, network of prominent alumni and distinction as a hub of high level global expertise make the university a primary resource for regional development.
- The Lebanese American University (formerly Beirut University College) is the most rapidly growing institution of higher learning in Lebanon and is an increasingly important resource for talent in this expanding region.
- The Hadassah Medical Organization has established an important record of outreach and service. In addition to excellent quality medical care provided without discrimination, Hadassah has operated several effective educational health care and welfare training programs.

CREDIT UNIONS

The Committee supports the continuation of a program to strengthen credit unions overseas through a core grant of \$600,000 and up to \$5,000,000 in country specific support. United States credit unions currently engage in partnerships in 20 countries in-

cluding Russia, South Africa, and Poland. These private sector to private sector partnerships provide important training in basic accounting, finance, and marketing and encourage self-sufficiency, savings, and investment, key to stabilizing free market economies and developing U.S. trading partners.

U.S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Committee recommends that AID, TDA, and other U.S. agencies provide \$800,000 to the U.S. Telecommunications Institute, [USTTI]. USTTI has rendered critical support to developing countries, graduating over 3,900 students to operate the communications systems in 151 developing nations while helping U.S. corporations identify emerging market opportunities. Primarily funded by the private sector, the Committee believes the U.S. Government should expand funding and training support to guarantee global access and outreach.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recognizes that U.S. universities have a significant role to play in U.S. development policies throughout the globe. Therefore, the Committee encourages AID and the Department of State to expand the involvement of colleges and universities in development activities. The Committee takes note of the important contribution made by a number of universities in this regard including:

- The Postharvest Collaborative Agribusiness Support Program [CASP] conducted at Mississippi State University, Kansas State University, the University of Illinois, and University of Idaho, provide technical assistance to increase opportunities for joint ventures and exports of value added agricultural products. The Committee directs that this program be provided at least \$1,500,000 to continue these activities.
- The University of Hawaii has played a key role in Pacific regional development. The Committee strongly encourages the administration to support programs conducted by the university including providing resources for the International Center for Democracy and not less than \$1,000,000 for a postgraduate, continuing education program between the Fiji School of Medicine and the Burns Medical School. In addition, the Committee encourages AID to collaborate with the university as it develops a new initiative to train health and human service professionals.
- Florida International University's [FIU] Latin American Journalism Program is making an important contribution to strengthening democratic institutions by matching Federal funding with private sector support. The Committee supports FIU's request for \$700,000 to complete the Government's commitment to the project's funding cycle.
- The University of Northern Iowa has effectively managed the Orava project in Slovakia which has incorporated democratic concepts and practices into schools and teacher education programs. The Committee encourages AID to continue to support this important work.

- The Committee recommends continued support of the Caribbean Law Institute [CLI]. This institute has become a viable and effective organization in fostering and promoting the study and reform of law, especially laws relating to commerce, trade, and investment in Caribbean nations. Continuation and expansion of the efforts of the CLI will further facilitate investment and commerce in this important region.

CASS/ECESP SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

The Committee has strongly supported the scholarship programs currently known as the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships [CASS] and the East Central European Scholarship Program [ECESP] since it initially earmarked funds for the CASS Program in 1985. Both of these programs utilize more than 30 community-based institutions around the United States, primarily for 2-year programs offering degrees in various technical and vocational fields. The Committee believes AID should continue funding for this program at the same level provided in fiscal year 1995.

MICROENTERPRISE POVERTY PROGRAMS

Although the Committee has not designated a specific level of support for microenterprise poverty programs, the Committee notes strong bipartisan commitment to these activities. The Committee supports the program's efforts to encourage micro and small businesses as a means to lift the truly poor from poverty. The Committee shares the view that these programs promote sustainable, market-based development at relatively little cost and deserve support substantially consistent with last year's level.

FOOD FOR THE POOR

Food for the Poor is a nonprofit humanitarian relief organization that performs valuable work in the Caribbean region. The Committee directs AID to allocate \$250,000 to Food for the Poor so that it may carry out in-kind donations of food, medical supplies, educational, and other relief and development aid.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee encourages AID to sustain its past level of support for the Office of Women in Development. The Committee recognizes that without the full participation of women, the development of economically productive, democratic societies will not occur. The Committee remains dedicated to ensuring that this principle becomes fully integrated into U.S. foreign aid programs and policy.

HIV/AIDS

Over the years, the Committee has strongly supported funding to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. According to the World Health Organization, 40 million people are likely to be infected with HIV by the year 2000. Ninety percent of these cases will occur in the developing countries, of which one-half are expected to be among women. The Committee is encouraged by efforts by the United Nations to consolidate and coordinate its AIDS programs. The Com-

mittee believes the United States should maintain its current level of support for both bilateral and multilateral AIDS prevention and control programs, and recommends that funding through non-governmental organizations that implement programs at the community level be maximized.

POLIO ERADICATION

The Committee urges AID to support a program to eradicate polio. The Committee has been advised that an effective program to target eradication, including the purchase of vaccines, education, and establishing a delivery infrastructure would cost up to \$20,000,000.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis now infects 1.9 billion people, killing 3 million annually, making it the leading cause of death in adults from a single infectious agent. The Committee is concerned by the resurgence of tuberculosis in the United States and the fact that domestic efforts to control the problem are impeded by the global epidemic. AID is urged to more effectively coordinate and contribute to global education and treatment strategies.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Committee strongly feels that environmental health is a key programmatic area for AID to address. The Committee notes that many environmental health areas such as water and air pollution, wastewater treatment, and prevention of disease offer important opportunities for increasing access to markets for U.S. goods and services as well as further child survival goals around the globe. The Committee recommends that these programs receive up to \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Committee supports the continuing work of AID in the area of infectious diseases. It shares the House concern about the threat posed by emerging infections to American citizens and members of our Armed Forces. The Committee also supports the work done by the Gorgas Memorial Institute on regional surveillance of food and waterborne vibrios (cholera), dengue, and other infections. The Committee agrees with the House recommendation that \$350,000 be made available to support these activities including the establishment of a cost-effective surveillance network involving several domestic and regional institutions. The Committee requests a report on the establishment of a surveillance system be made available by May 1, 1996.

ROMANIAN CHILDREN

The plight of children in Romanian institutions as documented repeatedly in the media and by the government after the fall of the Ceausescu regime, has touched most Americans. USAID, working through Holt International Children's Services developed a training program which is making a critical impact in the child welfare structure in Romania, including a significant increase in Romanian

children being adopted by Romanian families. This program, under a 3-year grant to be completed in December 1995, received a little more than \$1,827,000. The Committee believes that AID should continue the project for another 3-year period, though at a reduced level of \$1,000,000.

PATRICK J. LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The Committee strongly supports the Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, a \$5,000,000 special program to provide medical and related assistance to people who have suffered disabling war injuries. The fund has been used primarily to assist victims of landmine explosions in countries where the need is great and the United States has had little presence for many years, such as Vietnam. The Committee is pleased that American veterans and medical professionals have participated in this program. The Committee strongly supports the use of the fund in Angola, where landmines have already claimed 70,000 amputees.

USAID BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMS

For nearly a decade, the Committee has directed USAID to allocate development assistance funding for the conservation of biological diversity and the protection of tropical forests overseas. The Committee remains committed to these programs, and favorably notes significant improvements in the administration of USAID's biodiversity conservation activities.

The Committee recognizes that global biological wealth is vital to U.S. security and key to our own agricultural and pharmaceutical interests. It is also critical to the economic well-being of developing nations. Tropical rain forests are extremely threatened, and while they comprise approximately 4 percent of the planet's land surface, they are believed to contain up to 50 percent of the world's biodiversity. These key tropical forest areas should remain priorities for USAID conservation activities.

The Committee emphasizes the following aspects of USAID biodiversity conservation programs: (1) As USAID makes efforts to downsize, it should remain active in regions that are significant for global biodiversity, even in nonpresence countries and countries where missions have been closed; (2) NGO's are often the most cost-effective channels for delivering development assistance; (3) USAID conservation programs should be based on sound science, and should further the economic and cultural interests of local communities.

PARKS IN PERIL

The Committee notes AID's success in implementing Parks in Peril, a 10-year public-private partnership to protect the Western Hemisphere's most threatened ecosystems by the year 2000. Together with AID, conservation organizations are achieving this goal by ensuring on-the-ground protection activities in national parks and reserves throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, and by integrating these areas into the economic and cultural livelihoods of local communities. The program has made contributions toward democratization of the region by promoting the involvement of local

citizens and strengthening private institutions. The Committee is pleased that Parks in Peril has leveraged significant private sector matching funds, both from sources in the United States and overseas.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE TO MEXICO

The Committee strongly encourages AID to support the work of World Organization for Private and Voluntary Assistance, Mexico branch. The Committee has been advised that PVO Mexico has effectively combined and leveraged resources and skills from the public and private sector to provide relief to some of the poorest communities in Mexico.

VITAMIN C FORTIFICATION

The Committee has included language for the last 3 years, urging AID to increase vitamin C fortification in grains exported through the Public Law 480 title II Food for Peace Program. Recognizing AID's concerns regarding stability of the vitamin during the shipping and cooking processes, the Committee has urged AID to address and resolve these issues and remains concerned that AID has yet to do so. Because the AID study to test the stability of vitamin C in the shipping process was flawed, and an independent study conducted with AID's approval proved that vitamin C is stable during the cooking process, the Committee believes no further studies should be undertaken. Thus, fortification levels of vitamin C should be increased for the corn soy blend [CSB] and wheat soy blend [WSB] exports. Studies show the health benefits of fortifying foods at the RDA levels especially for new mothers and infants.

The Committee directs AID to perform a pilot program, as recommended in the House Committee report, utilizing up to \$500,000 to increase the vitamin C fortification to the RDA level (90 mg per 1 gram ration for pregnant and lactating women) for CSB and WSB and other exported grains and cereals. AID will report back to the Committee by April 1, 1996, regarding the progress and any available results of the pilot program.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee continues to place a high priority on dairy development, and encourages AID to maintain funding for this program.

FARMER-TO-FARMER

The Committee strongly supports maintaining funding for the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance [VOCA] Farmer-to-Farmer Program, especially in the former Soviet Union. This is a cost-effective way to transfer practical skills and know-how to farmers and agribusinesses. The Committee also continues to support two-way programs in which new agribusiness entrepreneurs and private farm leaders are brought to the United States for training.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Committee recommends \$600,000 in fiscal year 1996 for non-governmental organizations including the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for a neotropical migratory bird conservation initiative. The decline in populations in neotropical migratory birds has been linked to habitat loss and degradation in Central America and the Caribbean. The Committee believes that this program is essential to the protection of these threatened areas, and urges AID to continue to work closely with other Federal agencies and parties to the interagency memorandum of understanding to approve projects funded by this initiative. The Committee is concerned that despite its recommendations that AID fund this program in fiscal year 1995, AID has not yet done so.

TREATY ON FISHERIES

The Treaty on Fisheries between the United States and the Governments of certain Pacific Island States, popularly known as the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Treaty, requires that \$14,000,000 in economic assistance be provided annually to the South Pacific Island States. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the treaty obligations be met through the payment of the full \$14,000,000 in fiscal year 1996.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Committee urges AID to continue the unique programs at its Office of Energy, Environment, and Technology, supporting its U.S. renewable energy private sector initiatives such as project preparation, training, multimedia, and related activities in cooperation with the Committee on Renewable Energy, Commerce, and Trade.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS

The Committee finds that the International Executive Service Corps [IESC] is and has been, for the past 31 years, an excellent vehicle for promoting technology transfer, economic growth and sustainable development around the world, while also opening new areas of economic participation to American firms. The Committee also finds that IESC's involvement in supporting U.S. foreign policy and national interests has greatly increased over the past several years, while their costs have risen only modestly. The Committee, therefore, strongly urges that the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development provide IESC annually with grant funds sufficient to support the operations of their headquarters and to ensure the continued availability of their services worldwide.

GLOBALIZING AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

The globalizing agricultural programs [GAP] initiative, proposed by members of the land-grant universities, will enhance the international content of university curricula and develop faculty and staff's competency to utilize agricultural technologies developed overseas that are not presently available in the United States. The GAP initiative will increase the ability of U.S. faculty and staff to compete in global markets, conduct joint international research,

and to educate our public on market opportunities and global trade laws. The global research on the environment and agricultural nexus [GREAN] initiative will create new opportunities for U.S. scientists to work in close collaboration with the centers of the consultative group for international agricultural research [CGIAR] and the agricultural research systems of recipient countries to rapidly generate and apply available technologies, ensuring that U.S. scientists are able to bring home newly developing technologies. It is the intent of the Committee that the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and the Department of Agriculture work together with the land-grant universities to explore the opportunities for developing the GAP and GREAN initiatives.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

The Committee recommends continued strong support for AID's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation in fiscal year 1996. The Committee also recognizes the important contribution of private voluntary organizations and cooperatives in establishing and administering food aid programs overseas. The Committee suggests that funding be made available for these organizations under the title II Food Aid Institutional Support Program at a level comparable with prior years.

INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY STUDIES

The Committee feels that the International Center for Economic Growth and the International Center for Self-Governance, both programs of the Institute for Contemporary Studies, are examples of what U.S. economic assistance should be designed to accomplish: the promotion of economic growth, free market reforms, human development, and democratic governance. Both are cost-effective programs that seek to expand their funding beyond U.S. Government sources and are worthy of continued support by the entities that carry out U.S. economic assistance policy.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1995	\$169,998,000
Budget estimate, 1996	200,000,000
House allowance	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	175,000,000

The Committee recommends \$175,000,000 for the "International disaster assistance" account for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee recommends an increase in the appropriation for international disaster assistance over fiscal year 1995 levels. The Committee recognizes the unique role the United States has played in responding to emergencies, however, budgetary pressures have limited the amount of that increase.

The Committee is aware that a significant cost associated with U.S. food and relief efforts overseas is grain spoilage and loss at ports of entry. To make better use of decreasing foreign aid funds, the Committee believes that significant effort needs to be made to improve grain storage. Accordingly, the Committee directs AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to expend up to \$3,000,000 to

initiate demonstration projects at overseas locations to improve weatherproof storage and reduce grain loss.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY
FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$45,118,000
Budget estimate, 1996	43,914,000
House allowance	43,914,000
Committee recommendation	43,914,000

The Foreign Service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of the Agency for International Development.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	\$517,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	529,000,000
House allowance	465,750,000
Committee recommendation	490,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$490,000,000 for the "Operating expenses" account of the Agency for International Development for fiscal year 1996, a reduction of \$39,000,000 from the requested amount. The Committee expects the Agency to continue with its reductions in headquarters personnel, mission closures, and consolidation of redundant and unnecessary activities.

AID MANAGEMENT REFORMS

The formal planning stage for AID's reorganization is drawing to a close and full implementation is anticipated to begin soon. The Committee commends the Agency for its eagerness to self-improve, and is watching its progress with interest.

There is a perception among those who are familiar with the internal workings of the Agency that the focus of the reengineering has been more on systems enhancements than on substantial management change. Specifically, that there is less, not more, flexibility in the movement between project design and implementation; less delegation of authority to line managers to be fully responsible and accountable for actions they take; and more middle and upper management layering instead of streamlining. The Committee would welcome a report from AID that concretely, with specific examples cited and clear statements of cost savings and program benefits shown, refutes these perceptions.

Members of the Committee opined during hearings for the fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations bill that the proposed budgeting system might greatly increase the level of effort needed to reach consensus on allocation and use of field support funds, but without any clear improvement in speed or strategy in meeting program goals. The Committee requests that AID submit a report no later than January 15, 1996, that demonstrates clearly what has been gained through the new budgeting system, and that reflects views from the field more than from the senior Agency managers responsible for creating this new system.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$39,118,000
Budget estimate, 1996	39,118,000
House allowance	35,200,000
Committee recommendation	30,200,000

Budgetary pressure and the anticipated proportional reduction and consolidation of the Agency have resulted in the Committee recommendation.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

MIDDLE EAST FUND

Appropriations, 1995	¹ (\$2,015,000,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	² (2,015,000,000)
House allowance	³ (2,015,000,000)
Committee recommendation	2,015,000,000

¹ In fiscal year 1995, this amount for the Middle East was included as part of the economic support fund appropriation, earmarked \$1,200,000,000 for Israel and \$815,000,000 for Egypt.

² Budget estimate requests an identical amount as was appropriated in the current fiscal year for Israel and Egypt as part of the economic support fund.

³ The House Committee does not earmark funding for the Middle East in its legislation, but the report accompanying that legislation recommends that not less than \$1,200,000,000 be provided for Israel and not less than \$815,000,000 be provided for Egypt. With respect to fiscal year 1995 appropriations, the fiscal year 1996 request, and the House legislation, the table under "Economic assistance" includes the non-Middle East ESF amounts.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,015,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee recommends that this account be earmarked as follows: \$1,200,000,000 for Israel and \$815,000,000 for Egypt, in both cases the administration's requested levels for assistance. The Committee believes that this support is crucial to sustain American interests in peace, stability, and prosperity in the region.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ECONOMIC REFORM IN EGYPT

The Committee takes note of the fact that AID has funded telecommunications projects for Egypt over the past decade. These projects have increased the efficiency of the telecommunications sector which, in turn, has encouraged private investment and economic growth as well as U.S. market access.

The Committee has supported projects known as Telecom I-V and urges AID to furnish full funding for the final phases of Telecom V as planned. The Committee agrees with AID that the continuation of Egyptian economic reforms are key to future support. The Committee welcomes President Mubarek's leadership in securing these reforms. The Committee encourages AID to continue efforts to establish and monitor the implementation of performance benchmarks.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

Appropriations, 1995	\$19,600,000
Budget estimate, 1996	
House allowance	19,600,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee supports continued efforts to bring peace and stability to Northern Ireland. However, given budget considerations and Ireland's unique access to European Community resources, the

Committee believes the United States can play a more effective role in encouraging investment and trade rather than the provision of grant aid.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

Appropriations, 1995	\$359,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	480,000,000
House allowance	324,000,000
Committee recommendation	335,000,000

The Committee recommends \$335,000,000 for the Eastern Europe special assistance initiative.

The Committee supports House-passed provisions which afford the administration greater flexibility in the management of this account. The Committee attaches high priority to the transition to free market democracies in the region. Recent election results suggest a continued U.S. role is important in order to sustain the progress made in this transition.

LEGAL INITIATIVES

The Committee encourages the administration to continue support for rule of law activities in the region. These programs, particularly efforts by the American Bar Association central and East European law initiative, provide an essential foundation for successful political and economic change. Although the gains made to date are encouraging, the Committee believes it is imperative to continue to contribute to the development of sound legal and regulatory systems and institutions. Rule of law activities, including the development of a systems to protect individual and property rights, enforce commercial transactions and rationalize customs, tax and financial structures, are key to securing economic growth and democracy. The Committee urges AID to sustain support for CEELI, particularly given the cost-effective leveraging of time and expertise volunteered by the judges, attorneys, and legal scholars participating in the program.

RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES

The expansion of rural telephone service in Eastern Europe and other developing countries is essential to political democracy, agriculture growth, and expanded commerce in these countries.

The Committee supports the self-help cooperative approach to bringing telephone service to the rural communities of these countries. U.S. rural telephone cooperatives are willing to volunteer their training and expertise to assist in the establishment of privatized, multiprovider telephone networks.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Committee supports the continuation of the Central and Eastern European Graduate Fellowship Program [CEEFGF]. The CEEGF Program enables students from that region to participate in masters degree programs in the United States in a number of fields of direct relevance to the transition to market economies and democratic political systems in central and Eastern Europe. The program is a useful counterpart to the Muskie Fellowship Program,

which provides similar opportunities for graduate students from the former Soviet Union and is also funded in this legislation. The Committee recommends that the level of funding for this program in fiscal year 1996 be the same as that in fiscal year 1995, with recruitment, selection, and placement of fellows to be conducted on a competitive basis by qualified nonprofit organizations.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Appropriations, 1995	\$842,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	788,000,000
House allowance	580,000,000
Committee recommendation	705,000,000

The Committee recommends \$705,000,000 for the New Independent States [NIS] of the former Soviet Union for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee has been disappointed by the administration's meager efforts to address important requirements in non-Russian countries which receive funding under this account. The Committee believes that supporting and strengthening free market democracies throughout the NIS enhances U.S. interests through increased stability, security, and prosperity. Accordingly, the Committee has earmarked increased levels of support for Ukraine and Armenia and has earmarked funds for Georgia. The Committee also requires the President to establish a Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund.

UKRAINE

The Committee believes that economic growth in Ukraine depends on developing energy self-sufficiency and strengthening the private sector, particularly through the development of agribusiness. The Committee has included a number of provisions which address these requirements including earmarking resources for the Western NIS Enterprise Fund.

The Committee requires the administration to move forward with necessary technical assistance to develop fuel specific, safe, nuclear regulatory procedures, and institutions. Fuel derived from warheads transferred under the trilateral agreement provides less than one-third of Ukraine's nuclear energy needs. In view of this shortfall and of periodic strains in Ukrainian-Russian relations which cause suspension of energy shipments, the Committee has provided funding for technical assistance to promote energy self-sufficiency.

The Committee has also recommended funding for improved safety at existing nuclear facilities. Specifically, the Committee expects the administration to provide safety parameter display and control systems to prevent the possibility of accidents like the event at Chernobyl. The Committee expects the coordinator of U.S. assistance at the Department of State to intervene in the improvement of management of the Department of Energy's program designed to accelerate the provision of essential safety-related technical assistance.

ARMENIA

The Committee recommends an increase in assistance to Armenia in recognition of progress that country has made on important economic and political reforms. As with Ukraine, the Committee believes energy self-sufficiency is essential to Armenia's full recovery and, therefore, encourages the coordinator to develop a plan which will support private sector efforts to develop an oil and gas pipeline in the region.

RUSSIAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO IRAN

Early in 1995, the Committee learned of Russian intentions to sell Iran a nuclear reactor and provide associated training, equipment, and technology. The Committee notes the administration's efforts to oppose this transaction. Nonetheless, in September 1995, the Russian Government announced intentions to proceed with an expanded sale of four reactors.

The Committee strongly opposes this sale because it introduces nuclear technology, equipment, and training to a state with no existing capability which is actively and currently sponsoring international terrorism. The Committee has conditioned assistance to Russia on assurances by the President that the sale has been terminated.

CRIME AND CORRUPTION

The Committee continues to believe that private sector investment is the primary key to economic growth in the NIS. As in the past, the Committee emphasizes the importance of rule of law activities to support the drafting, passage, and enforcement of private property and investment legislation. For example, in Russia, according to private sector trade associations, key laws on Federal-State jurisdiction, taxes, accounting and auditing, arbitration, securities and stock transactions, insurance, land transfer and ownership, leasing, pricing, customs, privatization, and the U.S. Bilateral Investment Treaty, among other legal matters, have yet to be passed by the parliament and signed by the President.

The Committee strongly supports initiatives to expand training and joint cooperation in investigations and law enforcement. Last year, the Committee recommended that \$30,000,000 be designated for these activities, though the administration provided less than \$7,000,000.

The incidence of crime and corruption have markedly increased since last year's recommendation. The Committee is deeply concerned about reports that more than 5,000 organized criminal enterprises have developed throughout the NIS and are expanding into Western Europe and the United States. The number of reported incidents of smuggling of nuclear material for potential use by terrorists has also sharply escalated. To address these concerns, the Committee has earmarked funds which expand in-country training and activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Committee agrees with the House that funding for Russian, Eurasian, and East European research (title VIII) should be pro-

vided through funds made available under the NIS and SEED accounts. This program is the only United States Government-sponsored initiative to support American research, training, and language expertise concerning Eastern Europe and the successor states of the Soviet Union. The Committee recommends that at least \$7,500,000 be made available to continue this important effort.

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

The Committee encourages the administration to expand programs which leverage private sector resources to establish self-sustaining, free enterprise joint ventures, and development projects. The Committee has strongly supported the Food Systems Restructuring Program [FSRP], a private/public partnership leveraging the expertise and capital resources of American agribusiness to improve distribution and productivity in the NIS. The Committee recommends that funding for this program be continued. The Committee directs AID to provide a report no later than December 15, 1995, including recommendations on how the FSRP can be expanded and used as a model for additional private/public partnerships.

BUSINESS TRAINING IN THE NIS

The Committee recommends that \$3,000,000 be made available to the Ohr Torah Institutions to maintain and expand their training programs in western business, accounting, marketing, management, and computer science. Free market democracies depend on the development of entrepreneurial skills. The Committee believes Ohr Torah has demonstrated an ability to contribute to the self-reliance of citizens and economic growth in the NIS.

PUSHCHINO PROJECT

The Russian-United States technical, education, and economic development consortium has made significant progress implementing a project entitled, "Uniting Science and Education and the Transfer of Technology to Support Sustainable Economic Development and Environmental Protection of South Central European Russia." The so-called Pushchino project has carried out activities which promote economic development, restore the environment and train entrepreneurs, agriculturalists, and environmental professionals. The results have been mutually beneficial particularly in the testing and development of technologies with practical applications including the control of wheat and barley root disease and remediation of environmental pollutants. The Committee urges continued funding for this collaboration between research institutions, universities, and private firms.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Committee strongly encourages AID to emphasize sustainable agriculture techniques in its technical assistance, food systems, agribusiness, farmer-to-farmer, and related agriculture programs in the former Soviet Union and central Europe.

PEACE CORPS

The request includes \$14,000,000 which had been included in prior years in the overall levels provided the NIS. The Committee's recommendation reflects an expectation that the administration will continue to provide appropriate support from the NIS account to the Peace Corps for small business development.

EXCHANGES

The Committee supports continuation of a broad range of exchanges, similar to the current academic and professional programs carried out by USIA, to bring people from the NIS to the United States, to take part in study, training, and other programs. Technical training exchanges and professional linkages are undertaken in several sectors including business management, environment and energy, agriculture, housing, economics, and health. The Committee again urges the administration to match exchange and training funds with contributions from civic groups, local and State governments, businesses, schools, and universities.

SECONDARY SCHOOL INITIATIVES

The Committee considers the NIS secondary school exchange program administered by the United States Information Agency one of the most successful components of our assistance to the former Soviet Union. Since January 1993, over 12,000 students from Russia and the former Republics of the Soviet Union have participated in the program, forming the foundation for improving relations between our nations.

The Committee recommends that the secondary school exchange program receive \$25,000,000. The funds appropriated for this program should be transferred to USIA in a timely, efficient manner.

EURASIA FOUNDATION

For the past 2 years, the Committee has recognized the Eurasia Foundation's impressive efforts to deliver small grant assistance to NIS groups working toward economic and democratic reform. For every Eurasia Foundation dollar invested, over \$2 from other private and Government sources have been invested in Eurasia Foundation grant projects. In the past, the Congress has urged AID to provide the Foundation with enough funding to maximize its cost effectiveness. The Committee is concerned that AID is not fully funding the Foundation, and requests AID to consult with the Committee before any decision is made on the amount of funding for the Foundation for fiscal year 1996.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

The Russian far east is increasingly being recognized as vital to the overall development of Russia's market economy. Its rich natural resource base and proximity to the rapidly expanding Pacific Rim economies have won it the attention of increasing numbers of industries and companies. However, attempts to coordinate trade promotional efforts between the two regions have been sporadic and often ill conceived.

Meanwhile U.S. competitors in the region have been effective in integrating public and private sector activities. Partly in response to this situation, the United States and Russian Governments agreed during the December 1994 meeting of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission [GCC] in Moscow, to establish the United States west coast-Russian far east ad hoc working group. The working group is charged with developing a bilaterally sanctioned framework to increase trade and investment opportunities between the Russian far east and the United States west coast.

The role this working group can play to increase opportunities between our two regions is significant. The Committee recommends that authority and funding for this group and the subsequent initiatives approved by this bilateral body be given priority.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN OIL AND GAS TECHNOLOGY CENTER

A collaborative effort between the United States and Russia for the efficient production of petroleum has been brought to the Committee's attention. The Russian-American Oil and Gas Technology Center, funded by FREEDOM Support Act funds transferred to the Department of Energy, has been established as a clearinghouse and educational center aimed at collecting, organizing, and disseminating petroleum technical information and technology including innovative petroleum environmental technologies, supporting personnel exchanges and other training activities to enhance professional skills of petroleum industry personnel, and facilitating market opportunities to increase the amount of oil and gas business between the two countries.

The Russian-American Oil and Gas Technology Center is housed in Tyumen, Western Siberia; the United States base is located at the University of Tulsa. The Committee strongly supports the continued commitment of USAID to this important project and urges the third-year transfer of funds from USAID to DOE as stipulated in the Participating Agency Services Agreement.

NONDEFENSE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Committee continues to support defense conversion efforts in the New Independent States, and recognizes that both the United States and the NIS benefit from such efforts. Assisting NIS scientists and engineers in the transition from military projects to nondefense research and development endeavors has expanded the region's market economy, helped stabilize emigration, reduced the proliferation of weapon technology, and has established important links between U.S. scientists and engineers and their counterparts in the NIS. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Agency for International Development provide \$5,000,000 of private sector initiative funds to support nondefense research and scientific activities as authorized and defined by section 511 of Public Law 102-511. The Committee believes that developing the private enterprise/private-sector economy in the former Soviet Union will advance United States investment, technical assistance, and exports, and should be a priority for the administration.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$16,905,000
Budget estimate, 1996	17,405,000
House allowance	11,500,000
Committee recommendation	(¹)

¹ Funding for this account has been included under the consolidated "Economic assistance" account.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$30,960,000
Budget estimate, 1996	31,760,000
House allowance	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	(¹)

¹ Funding for this account has been included under the consolidated "Economic assistance" account.

PEACE CORPS

Appropriations, 1995	\$219,745,000
Budget estimate, 1996	234,000,000
House allowance	210,000,000
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee is forced to recommend a reduction to the request due to severe budgetary constraints, but notes that also recommended is continued funding and transfer authority under the NIS account for Peace Corps activities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriations, 1995	\$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	213,000,000
House allowance	113,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for the International Narcotics Control Program.

The recommendation reflects the Committee's concern about the continuing escalation of international crime and narcotics trafficking. Included in this recommendation is an earmark of \$1,800,000 to support the expansion of FBI activities in Cairo, Egypt, and an earmark of \$5,000,000 to support FBI and Secret Service programs in Latin America.

The Committee strongly recommends that not less than \$6,500,000 be made available to the Department of State technical support working group to carry out field demonstrations of the pulsed fast neutron analysis technology, a system designed to nonintrusively detect a wide range of explosives and hazardous toxic substances.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1995	\$671,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	671,000,000
House allowance	671,000,000
Committee recommendation	671,000,000

The Committee recommends \$671,000,000 for the Migration and Refugee Assistance Program, of which \$80,000,000 is earmarked for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

As the comprehensive plan of action [CPA] comes to a close in 1996, more than 40,000 Indochinese asylum seekers in the region will have to return to Vietnam or be resettled in third countries. The United States has an obligation to seek a peaceful and honorable close to the CPA and should continue to resist the forcible repatriation of asylum seekers. In light of continuing concerns about flaws in the screening process, the Committee urges the State Department to continue to develop credible approaches for the reinterviewing of asylum seekers as they transit out of the first asylum camps or in transit in Vietnam. This proposal should be developed in consultation with the countries of first asylum, the UNHCR, and nongovernmental organizations.

In addition, the Committee is aware that a substantial number of asylum seekers have safely and voluntarily returned to their country of origin, and believes that U.S. support of reintegration efforts is essential for those who have returned and those who are still to return in order to ensure the opportunity for a successful and monitored repatriation. The Committee urges maintaining and expanding U.S. support for reintegration of asylum seekers who are not determined to be genuine refugees.

ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM [ODP]

While much of the ODP has become a family reunification immigration program, important refugee elements continue, especially with regard to former political prisoners. This program to bring those with special ties to the United States should be completed with care and thoroughness to assure that all eligible for this program are given an adequate opportunity to apply. The Committee believes that the State Department must renew its efforts to assure that the ODP continues to meet these basic criteria. Further, after such long and hard separation from their families in the past, the former prisoners should not find their acceptance into the United States conditioned on further separation by requiring that they leave their children behind. This was not the original intention of the ODP.

HMONG

There are a significant number of Hmong with refugee status who wish to resettle in the United States. The Committee appreciates the State Department's continuing effort to obtain Thai Government concurrence to allow access to resettlement for this group and hope that will occur in the near future. In addition, the Com-

mittee believes that the small number of screened-out Hmong in Thailand camps should be allowed an interview by a United States official along the lines of the reinterview process presently under consideration for the Vietnamese screened-out.

The Committee urges that monitoring of Hmong returnees by the UNHCR and the United States Embassy should be increased. There is no orderly departure program in Laos and almost no non-immigrant or immigrant visas have been issued by the United States Embassy to Hmong applicants. The Embassy should have a Hmong language staff person to permit monitoring of returnees and to interview Hmong visa applicants.

CAMBODIA

The tremendous international support for the peace process that led to the return of approximately 400,000 Cambodian refugees and plan to reintegrate 200,000 internally displaced in 1993 must be followed with targeted support for those initiatives that would most contribute to lasting peace and stability in Cambodia. Of particular interest, the Committee urges the United States to continue its support for demining efforts critical to the provision of adequate land for returnees and internally displaced, many of whom have been displaced several times. For the many vulnerable populations in Cambodia, from handicapped, to women who must now provide for their families alone, innovative small credit programs should be created. In addition, the Committee recognizes the need to provide the means for a demobilization program, implemented with partners from international nongovernmental organizations, to ensure that those soldiers defecting from the Khmer Rouge and those no longer needed by the Cambodian Army do not become an additional source of instability and destabilization.

BURMA

The Committee urges the State Department to work with the UNHCR to assure that Rohingya refugees returning from Bangladesh to Arakan province in Burma should be closely monitored. In addition, nongovernmental organizations should be permitted access both for monitoring and assistance.

RWANDA

Over 2 million Rwandan refugees remain in the camps in Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi. It is clear, both from the actions of host governments (notably Zaire) and from environmental and humanitarian signs, that the existence of such large numbers of refugees along these borders is not sustainable. The Committee urges the United States to support comprehensive measures to encourage voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Rwandan refugees. This effort may require additional expedited support for the judicial system inside Rwanda, for the international tribunal in Arusha, Tanzania, and support for local mediation and monitoring efforts to ensure successful reintegration. The Committee notes, however, that forcible return of refugees by Zairian Government or others violates the 1951 refugee convention, and urges the United States to continue to make clear the position that any such action is unacceptable.

able. The United States should emphasize to host countries in the region that monitoring the flow of arms to the camps is a priority. As the militarized atmosphere in the camps is a serious deterrent to repatriation, possible approaches to demilitarize the camps should be seriously considered.

BURUNDI

Conditions in Burundi continue to deteriorate despite the efforts of the international community. Because of this, the United States should stress the ongoing need for asylum for Burundi refugees by neighboring Tanzania and Zaire.

The Committee expresses the desire that the United States continue to support efforts to prevent further exacerbation of ethnic tensions and blood shed in Burundi, including initiatives to restrict visa and banking access to those clearly identified as instigators of extremist violence, and exploring ways to combat extremist messages. Recognizing the tremendous impact that total impunity has had on the escalation of violence there, we call on the United States to provide support for the commission of inquiry into the events surrounding the 1993 coup d'etat and for the commission's subsequent recommendations. In addition, we support all efforts to try to end this impunity through initiatives of judicial and law enforcement reform.

BOSNIA

Although NATO's recent intervention has given new hope to the situation in Bosnia, the war has persisted for over 40 months now. The Bosnian safe areas are still besieged and access to them by humanitarian convoys is still severely restricted. There are hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons; these masses bring with them concerns regarding their resettlement, housing, and accountability for the thousands still missing. There is also a concern of whether the resettlement municipalities will be able to absorb these additional civilians and how they can develop their economies to rebuild self-sustaining systems.

The United States must continue to press the Bosnian Serbs to account for missing civilians, allow full access to humanitarian organizations and their convoys, recognize U.N. safe areas and cooperate in peace negotiations. United States participation in these peace efforts should stress the territorial partition plan which would protect Bosnian Federation sovereignty, safe, voluntary return of refugees, mutual recognition of all the states and the introduction of international monitoring within the Balkans.

CHECHNYA

The Committee urges the State Department to assess the needs of the over 400,000 internally displaced persons living in and around Chechnya, and to fund those projects and programs best suited to meet the needs of these internally displaced populations. There are already several programs operated by IOM and the United Nations which are jeopardized for lack of funding. This includes the World Food Program, which has run out of funding and may be forced to leave Chechnya.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$50,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	50,000,000
House allowance	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.

ANTITERRORISM

Appropriations, 1995	\$15,244,000
Budget estimate, 1996	15,000,000
House allowance	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Department of State's Antiterrorism Program, the same as the administration's request.

The Committee expects that expanded assistance for training and law enforcement will be provided to the FBI in the NIS section, and will be coordinated with ATA programs.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	25,000,000
House allowance	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the nonproliferation and disarmament fund.

TITLE III
MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

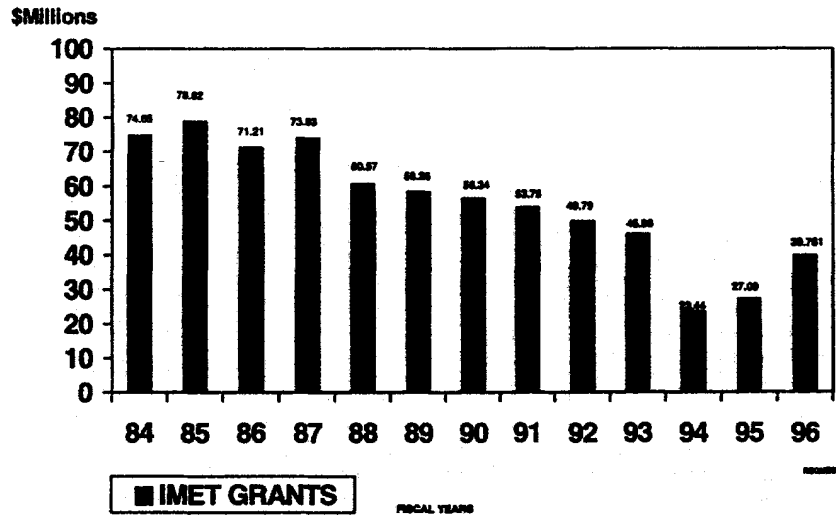
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1995	\$25,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	39,781,000
House allowance	39,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,000,000

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for the International Military Education and Training [IMET] Program. The Committee strongly supports full funding for the IMET program. The Committee recommendation reflects the Defense authorization committee's legislation which allows the Secretary to draw down \$20,000,000 in allocated DOD funds for IMET. That legislation, together with the Committee's recommendation for this account, fully meets the administration's request for this important program.

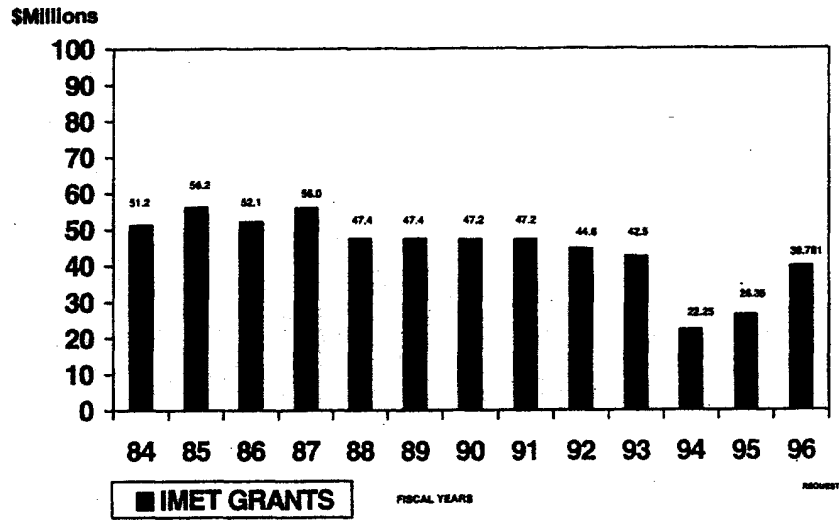
The following tables detail the amounts provided for IMET in constant and current dollars:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
AUTHORIZATIONS/APPROPRIATIONS, FY84-FY96
CONSTANT DOLLARS



NOTES: FY92 reflects net budget authority after reduction of \$1,889M applicable to FY92 appropriation.
FY94 includes \$10M transferred from FY97

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
AUTHORIZATIONS/APPROPRIATIONS, FY84-FY96
CURRENT DOLLARS



NOTE: FY96 reflects net budget authority after reduction of \$1,689M applicable to FY96 appropriation.
 FY96 includes FY95 transferred from JAG.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

TOTAL PROGRAM LEVEL

Appropriations, 1995	\$3,770,929,000
Budget estimate, 1996	4,027,020,000
House allowance	3,755,279,000
Committee recommendation	3,751,500,000

GRANT LEVEL

Appropriations, 1995	\$3,151,279,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,262,020,000
House allowance	3,211,279,000
Committee recommendation	3,207,500,000

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1995	(\$22,150,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(24,020,000)
House allowance	(24,000,000)
Committee recommendation	(22,500,000)

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATIONS—DIRECT LOANS

Appropriations, 1995	\$47,917,000
Budget estimate, 1996	89,888,000
House allowance	64,400,000
Committee recommendation	64,400,000

(ESTIMATED LOAN PROGRAM)

Appropriations, 1995	(\$619,650,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(765,000,000)
House allowance	(544,000,000)
Committee recommendation	(544,000,000)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,751,500,000 for the Foreign Military Financing Program. Of this amount, \$3,207,500,000 are for military grants, including an earmarked \$1,800,000,000 for Israel, and \$1,300,000,000 for Egypt. As provided in previous years, funds appropriated for Israel must be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this act, or by October 1, 1995.

WARSAW INITIATIVE

The Committee strongly supports the President's initiative to provide equipment and support to enhance the military interoperability of NATO members and nations involved in the Partnership for Peace. The United States has a vital interest in extending the stabilizing influence of NATO to include the emerging democracies in central Europe and the NIS.

GREECE AND TURKEY

The Committee supports the House provision which maintains the balance of military assistance to Greece and Turkey at a ratio of 7 to 10.

TURKEY

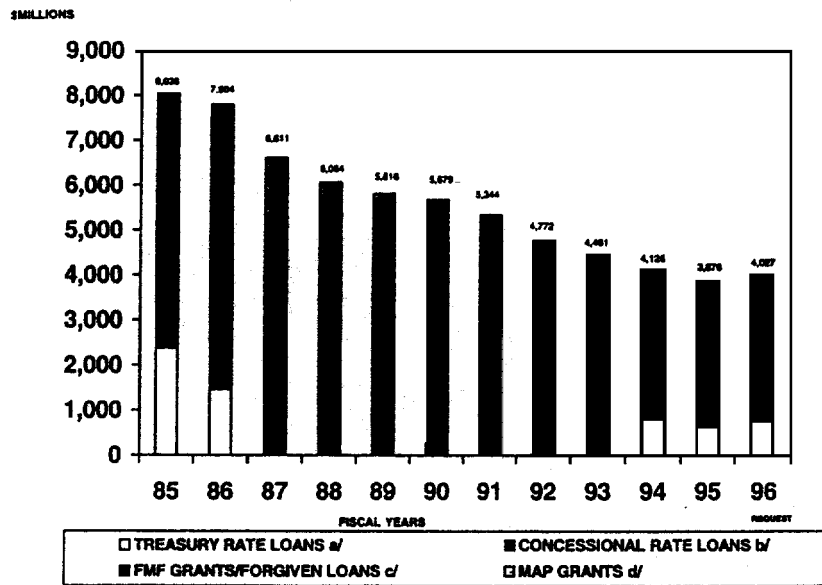
The Committee notes that a State Department report submitted earlier this year concluded that U.S. origin equipment had been used in the evacuation and destruction of Kurdish villages. The Committee requests that the Secretary of State submit a report by June 1, 1996, on efforts of the Turkish Government and the administration to improve monitoring of the use of United States origin equipment and to prevent its use in operations that can reasonably be expected to endanger civilians.

LANDMINES

The Committee recommends retention of House bill language permitting demining equipment used to locate and clear landmines for humanitarian purposes to be made available on a grant basis to foreign countries. The Committee strongly supports continued use of FMF funds for activities which assist in locating and destroying some of the estimated 100 million unexploded landmines that contaminate 60 countries. The Committee intends that these funds will be used to assist in the clearing of other unexploded ordnance which, like landmines, causes injury of innocent civilians often long after a conflict ends, for example in Laos.

The following graphs detail the amounts provided for the Foreign Military Financing Program in constant and current dollars and amounts of U.S. military export sales:

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM
 FY-1986-FY1996
 CONSTANT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



a/ Foreign military financing treasury rate loans.

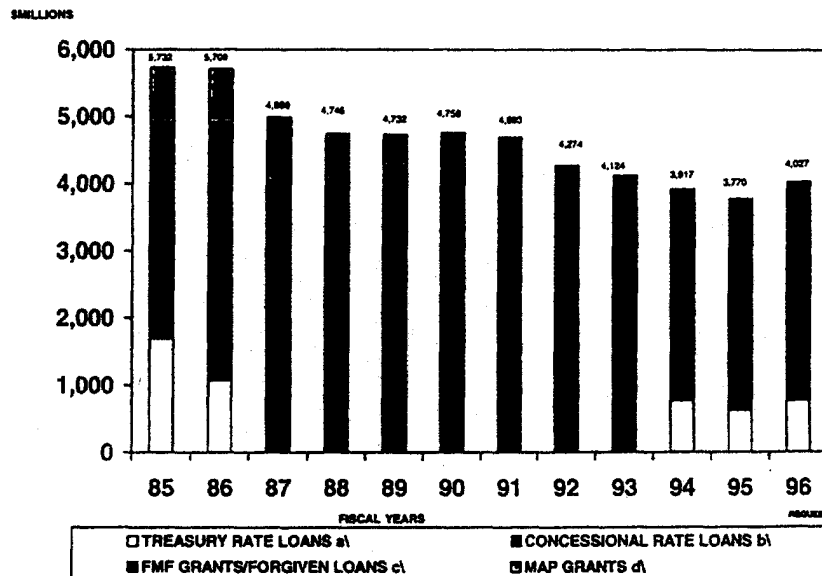
b/ Foreign Military Financing Program concessional rate loans.

c/ Foreign Military Financing Program grant funding. Prior to fiscal year 1989 funds provided in the form of nonrepayable FMS credits.

d/ Military Assistance Program grant funding after 1981 merged into FMS trust fund for the purchase of defense goods and services under the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to section 503(a)(3) FAA.

Notes: Fiscal year 1991: Includes \$53,500,000 deobligation/reobligation of prior-year funds; fiscal year 1993 and prior: Reflects net budget authority after rescission of \$45,750,000 and \$91,720,000.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM
FY-1985-FY1996
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



a/ Foreign military financing treasury rate loans.

b/ Foreign Military Financing Program concessional rate loans.

c/ Foreign Military Financing Program grant funding. Prior to fiscal year 1989 funds provided in the form of nonrepayable FMS credits.

d/ Military Assistance Program grant funding after 1981 merged into FMS trust fund for the purchase of defense goods and services under the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to section 503(a)(3) FAA.

Notes: Fiscal year 1991: Includes \$53,500,000 deobligation/reobligation of prior-year funds; fiscal year 1993 and prior: Reflects net budget authority after rescission of \$45,750,000 and \$91,720,000.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

The Committee recommends no new obligational authority for the special defense acquisition fund [SDAF] for fiscal year 1996. The language included in the fiscal year 1993 bill, which requires that all receipts into the fund be returned to the Treasury, remains in effect and will reduce the deficit by approximately \$200,000,000 in fiscal year 1996.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1995	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	100,000,000
House allowance	68,300,000
Committee recommendation	72,033,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$72,033,000, a reduction to the request of \$27,867,000. Although the account is designed to afford the administration a measure of flexibility to respond to emerging problems, the Committee has not been satisfied with the administration's record in fulfilling commitments. After the Senate had approved support for a Baltic peacekeeping battalion, the administration transferred the funds for use in Haiti. Within budget constraints, the Committee will restore funding to

peacekeeping if an adequate arrangement can be made to assure commitments which are approved by the Senate are subsequently funded. To that end, the Committee has included bill language which requires notification before any of the funds provided for this account may be obligated or expended.

TITLE IV
MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARY

Appropriations, 1995	\$1,805,880,750
Budget estimate, 1996	2,328,864,666
House allowance	1,030,139,000
Committee recommendation	1,229,913,568

The Committee recommends the total level of paid-in and callable capital funding shown above for the international financial institutions funded by this bill—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Fund, the African Development Bank and Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the North American Development Bank, and the enhanced structural adjustment facility of the International Monetary Fund.

The Committee recognizes the important role of international financial institutions in leveraging donor resources. The Committee shares the House view that the leveraging impact of more than \$20 made available to developing economies for every dollar Congress has appropriated has facilitated reductions in bilateral aid commitments.

Unfortunately, given the size of the international institutional requests, budget pressures have compelled reductions in virtually every account. The Committee urges the administration to consult carefully before concluding negotiations for replenishment of institutional resources.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$23,009,101
Budget estimate, 1996	28,189,963
House allowance	23,009,000
Committee recommendation	28,189,963

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$743,923,914
Budget estimate, 1996	911,475,013
House allowance	743,900,000
Committee recommendation	911,475,013

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Appropriations, 1995	\$90,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	110,000,000
House allowance	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,189,963 for paid-in capital and a limitation on callable capital of \$911,475,013 for the World Bank. The Committee also recommends \$50,000,000 for the Global Environment Facility.

The administration's budget request for paid-in and callable capital in fiscal year 1996 would complete the U.S. payments for the general capital increase for the World Bank, agreed to in 1988. Budgetary constraints require that the Committee recommend an appropriation, somewhat less, but equal to last year's appropriation.

Budgetary constraints also require a lower recommendation than the administration's request for the Global Environmental Facility, \$50,000,000 rather than the \$110,000,000 requested. The Committee believes this is the minimum necessary to maintain U.S. leadership in this vital organization, which seeks to combat ocean pollution, ozone depletion, loss of biodiversity, and other serious threats to the Earth's environment.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the World Bank, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	\$10,858	\$1,964.4	18.1
Callable	165,580	28,869.0	17.4
Total	176,438	30,833.0	17.5

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1994	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	\$2,244	\$420.8	18.7	\$392.6	93.3
Callable	72,556	13,604.5	18.7	12,693.0	93.3
Total	74,800	14,025.3	18.7	13,085.6	93.3

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$1,175,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,368,168,000
House allowance	575,000,000
Committee recommendation	775,000,000

The Committee has provided \$775,000,000 for the International Development Association [IDA], the soft loan window of the World Bank. The Committee regrets that it cannot fund the full request

for this important organization, which supports economic development in the poorest countries which have enormous potential as markets for American exports. However, the Committee notes that in consultations with the administration during negotiations on the 10th replenishment of IDA, the Committee warned that it would be very difficult to support an increase in U.S. contributions under IDA-10. Yet an increase was approved, and budget constraints have borne out the Committee's fears. The Committee assumes the administration will take this into account during negotiations on any new replenishment.

The Committee assumes that the administration will factor in this action during negotiations on any new replenishment.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the IDA, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

	Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution		\$86,033	\$20,018	23.27

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Through fiscal year 1994	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
9th replenishment		\$14,725	\$3,180	21.6	\$3,106.2	97.7
10th replenishment		18,100	3,750	20.9	2,189.3	58.4

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1995	\$68,743,028
Budget estimate, 1996	67,556,000
House allowance	67,550,000
Committee recommendation	67,550,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,550,000 for a U.S. contribution to the IFC.

The Committee strongly supports the IFC, which was established as part of the World Bank Group in 1956 to encourage economic growth in developing member countries by promoting private investment. According to Treasury Department justification material, IFC's main role is to make medium and long-term loans and equity investments at market-determined rates without Government guarantees to support private sector projects.

Like the House, the Committee believes the IFC should adopt information disclosure and environmental assessment procedures which are comparable to the other international financial institutions. The Committee is concerned about a proposed IFC loan to finance a liquefied natural gas plant off the coast of Nigeria and a gas pipeline through the Niger delta to the north. There are a number of important questions about the potential environmental and social consequences of this project, and the Committee requests

to be kept informed by the Treasury Department on progress in addressing these concerns.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

INTERREGIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$28,111,959
Budget estimate, 1996	25,952,110
House allowance	25,950,000
Committee recommendation	25,952,110

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$1,594,568,180
Budget estimate, 1996	1,523,767,142
House allowance	1,523,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,523,767,142

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1995	\$21,338,000
Budget estimate, 1996	20,835,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	100,000,000
House allowance	70,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,952,110, the budget request for paid-in capital together with \$1,523,767,142 in callable capital and \$70,000,000 for the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the Fund for Special Operations.

Over the last 10 years, the Inter-American Development Bank, under the leadership of Enrique Iglesias as president has made significant progress in improving its efficiency and the quality of its programs and projects.

The Committee is concerned, however, with the bank's interference in the activities of the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund. While the donors to the fund fully intended the bank to provide technical services, it was expected that the fund's directors and management would independently make decisions with regard to fund projects and programs. The Committee expects the bank to refrain from further interference in fund decisionmaking.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the IDB, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through calendar year 1994	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	\$3,338.7	\$1,149.4	34.4
Callable	57,524.9	19,984.4	34.7
FSO	8,675.0	4,715.9	54.4
IIC	200.0	51.0	25.5
Total	69,738.6	26,900.7	37.1

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT (IDB-8)

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
IDB-8:					
Paid-in	\$1,000	\$153.6	30.0	\$28.1	18.3
Callable	39,000	9,022.3	30.0	1,594.6	17.7
FSO	1,000	82.3	8.2	21.3	25.8
Total	41,000	9,258.2	.....	1,644	17.6

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	\$13,221,596
House allowance	13,200,000
Committee recommendation	13,221,596

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	\$647,858,204
House allowance	647,000,000
Committee recommendation	647,858,204

The Committee recommends the provision of \$13,221,596 in paid-in capital and \$647,858,204 in callable capital, the amounts requested by the administration. This appropriation represents the first installment of the 6-year capital subscription to the fourth general capital increase of this institution. The Asian Development Bank has consistently been one of the better run multilateral development banks.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$167,960,000
Budget estimate, 1996	304,528,525
House allowance	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000,000 for the soft-loan window of the Asian Development Bank, known as the Asian Development Fund [ADF].

The Committee supports the operations of the Asian Development Fund and regrets that budgetary considerations require that it recommends a significant reduction to the request.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the ADB, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through calendar year 1994	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	\$3,113.2	\$483.9	15.5
Callable	27,038.2	3,546.8	13.1
Asian Development Fund	18,371.7	2,087.9	11.4
Total	48,523.1	6,118.6	12.6

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT (ADB-GCI-IV, ADF-VI)

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
Fourth general capital increase:					
Paid-in	\$427.1	\$66.6	16.0	.....	.....
Callable	20,931.3	3,264.2	16.0	.....	.....
Fifth replenishment (1991): Asian Development Fund (VI)	4,200.0	680.0	16.2	\$243.0	35.7
Total	25,558.4	4,010.8	15.7	243.0	6.1

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND FUND

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$133,000
Budget estimate, 1996 .....	.....
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$2,002,540
Budget estimate, 1996 .....	.....
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$62,215,309
Budget estimate, 1996	127,247,025
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The Committee concurs with the House recommendation that no funding be provided to the African Development Fund. There are a number of significant issues outstanding with regard to the cur-

rent replenishment, including financial accountability, which must be addressed before the Committee will entertain funding requests for this institution.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the AFDF, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through calendar year 1994	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	\$9,737	\$1,295	13.3

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT (AFDF-7)

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
7th replenishment	\$2,630	\$315	11.9	.....	.....

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$69,180,353
Budget estimate, 1996	81,916,447
House allowance	69,180,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	\$161,420,824
Budget estimate, 1996	191,138,376
House allowance	161,400,000
Committee recommendation	163,333,333

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is playing an increasingly important role in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and it is anticipated that this role will continue. The Committee notes that this institution is living up to its original commitments that it would emphasize private sector projects in the region.

The Committee believes that the EBRD deserves strong support and regrets that budgetary constraints do not allow the appropriation of the entire request.

Tables reflecting U.S. contributions to the EBRD, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through calendar year 1994	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	\$2,652.9	\$268.2	10
Callable	6,190.2	625.8	10
Total	8,843.1	894.0	10

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1995	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	\$3,501	\$350.1	10	\$268.2	77
Callable	8,169	816.9	10	625.8	77
Total	11,670	1,167.0	10	894.0	77

NORTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	\$56,250,000
House allowance	56,250,000
Committee recommendation	

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

Appropriations, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	\$318,750,000
House allowance	318,750,000
Committee recommendation	

ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Appropriations, 1995	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	25,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

Budgetary constraints require the Committee to concur with the House recommendation that no funding be provided for this facility in fiscal year 1996. The Committee believes that other institutions, particularly the International Development Association, along with regular IMF programs can provide support for programs intended to be funded under this facility.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1995	\$374,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	425,000,000
House allowance	155,000,000
Committee recommendation	260,000,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$260,000,000 for this account. The administration requested \$425,000,000.

The reduction in funding has been accompanied by a minimum of earmarks. The House level reflects an assumption that \$100,000,000 will be provided for UNICEF from the House Child Survival Fund, boosting the House recommendation for programs under IO&P to a total of \$255,000,000.

KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION [KEDO]

The Committee has included a provision which restricts funding for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO] until there has been additional improvement in the relationship between North and South Korea. KEDO is an international consortium organized to finance and supply a light water reactor for North Korea as well as meet interim energy requirements.

In 1994, the administration signed an agreed framework between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Committee supports the framework's goal of dismantling North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors and related sites and facilities. However, the Committee notes that there is no date established for accomplishing this goal nor for North Korea's full compliance with its existing safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Provision II of the framework agreement requires full normalization of political and economic relations between North Korea and the United States including opening or consular offices and, within 3 months, reducing barriers to trade and investment and eliminating restrictions on telecommunications services and financial transactions. The Committee understands this provision was considered necessary incentive to assure progress on dismantling North Korea's nuclear program.

The Committee is concerned that improvements exclusively in the bilateral United States relationship with North Korea with comparable, parallel progress in the North Korea's relationship with South Korea will have an adverse impact on United States interests in long-term stability and security. Thus, the Committee has required a certification that the steps taken to improve United States-North Korean ties are accompanied by similar, parallel steps in the North-South relationship.

UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANIZATION

The Committee notes that the fate of indigenous peoples and minorities is a matter of great concern in a time when ethnic conflicts and unchecked development threaten their very existence. There is

a pressing need to assist these groups in defending their way of life without violence. UNPO provides a unique forum for occupied nations, indigenous peoples, minorities, and other groups that are not represented in established international organizations. The Committee recommends a contribution of \$75,000 to UNPO, either from the international organizations and programs account, or through the Agency for International Development.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPPORT AND VERIFICATION

The Committee believes that the International Commission for Support and Verification of the Organization of American States has made a major contribution to the transition to democracy in Nicaragua. The Commission's mission is scheduled to end in June 1996. The Committee believes that the Commission's mission should be extended through June 1997 to enable it to continue its work through the upcoming election.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture provides modest financial grants to treatment programs for victims of torture. These programs provide medical and psychological services to victims both in countries of refuge and in the victim's country of origin. Programs exist in California, Illinois, Minnesota, and New York. Most U.S. programs receive or are applying for assistance from the voluntary fund.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the administration maintain the U.S. contribution to the voluntary fund in fiscal year 1996 at its current level of \$1,500,000. The Committee also urges the Department of State to undertake diplomatic activity to encourage other governments to increase their own contributions.

PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

The Committee recognizes the importance of international environmental organizations and programs as crucial to protecting the health and environment of the American people. The Committee urges that adequate funding be provided for these activities.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following explains changes the Committee is recommending to the general provisions contained in previous law, as well as new provisions recommended by the Committee:

Section 504 amends current law by prohibiting funding of entertainment expenses by the Agency for International Development.

Section 505 prohibits funds from the following accounts for use as entertainment expenses; Foreign Military Financing Program, funds available to the Inter-American Foundation, the Peace Corps, and the Trade and Development Agency.

Section 509 amends current law by allowing transfers between accounts specifically provided for in this act.

Section 513 amends current law by requiring notification from the Chairman of the Board of the Export-Import Bank pursuant to waiver allowed under the provision.

Section 514 amends current law by adding the North American Development Bank.

Section 515 amends current law by striking accounts which have been eliminated from the appropriations legislation and adding new ones.

Section 516 amends current law by dropping a provision relating to contributions to groups which do not have internationally recognized attributes of statehood.

Section 517 amends current law by changing an appropriation account name.

Section 518 amends current law by dropping language which reaffirms congressional commitment to population assistance.

The Committee has not retained a separate functional account for international population assistance. However, the Committee supports these programs and has included language in the bill to ensure that AID's efforts to provide voluntary family planning assistance continue.

Section 520 amends current law to revise the list of countries for special notification by dropping El Salvador, Indonesia, Russia, and Rwanda.

Section 523 amends current law by changing waiver authority from "national interest" to "national security interest".

Section 526 amends current law by dropping unneeded authorization language relative to several international financial institutions, military spending, and other matters.

Section 531A is a new provision which amends the Arms Export Control Act.

Section 531B amends current law by updating stockpile of defense articles legislation.

Section 532 amends current law by deleting reference to the Philippine multilateral assistance initiative.

Section 533 amends current law by including "North American Development Bank" in the provision.

Section 534 amends current law by eliminating the section on import sanctions relative to U.N. sanctions against Iraq.

Section 540 amends current law by changing certification requirement by eliminating need to certify that U.S. allies are prepared to join in military assistance effort.

Section 540A is a new provision relative to restrictions on the termination of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, as well as modifying section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Section 541 amends current law by eliminating application of special authority to Haiti and displaced Burmese, and by modifying language relative to the Khmer Rouge.

The Committee notes that a decade and a half after the genocidal Khmer Rouge were forced from power, they continue to engage in military operations that cause untold civilian casualties and limit the effectiveness of United States assistance programs in Cambodia. Because of the Committee's concern about Thai military and Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge, current law prohibits assistance to any country or organization that is cooperating, tactically or strategically, with the Khmer Rouge in their military operations. The Committee is alarmed by reports that there continues to be persistent cooperation between Thai military personnel and the Khmer Rouge in the extraction of large quantities of timber inside Cambodia. The timber is transported across the Thai-Cambodia border for export where the Khmer Rouge reportedly earns in excess of \$10,000,000 per month from these sales which helps fund their military operations. Accordingly, the Committee has modified current law in order to deter commercial cooperation between the Thai military, or any other country or organization, and the Khmer Rouge.

Section 542 amends current law by eliminating "findings" section.

Section 543 amends current law by updating appropriation account name.

Section 544 amends current law by updating section cite.

Section 546 amends current law by eliminating requirement that the provision of excess defense articles to Jordan is subject to section relating to Iraq sanctions.

Section 551 amends current law by dropping provision which limited funding to PVO's not registered with AID.

Section 555 amends current law by making technical change due to bill title reorganization.

Section 557 amends current law which limited applicability of section to Albania by expanding it to countries eligible to participate in the Partnership for Peace.

Section 558 amends current law by adding provision amending the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993.

Section 560 amends current law by making a technical substitution of the word "subsection" for "restriction".

Section 562 is a new provision which extends nonovertime differential pay to AID's foreign service officer criminal investigators, bringing them on a par with civil service criminal investigators.

Section 565 is a new provision which withholds assistance to countries which support a specific nuclear plant in Cuba.

Section 570 is a new provision restricting international narcotics control assistance to the Government of Burma.

Section 570A is a new section authorizing appropriations for paid-in shares of the Asian Development Bank.

Section 575 is a new provision which requires certain presidential determinations and certifications before funding is made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

Section 576 is a new provision providing for drawdown authority for Jordan of defense articles and services.

Title VI is a new title, the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995, to allow the suspension of certain provisions of law regarding the PLO subject to Presidential certification and consultation. The bill uses the phrase "complied with" in place of "abide by" to conform with the terminology of the PLO Commitments Compliance Act. No substantive change from existing law or past practice is intended by this purely stylistic revision.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment, with particularity, which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Several items provide funding for fiscal year 1996 which are either over Senate-passed authorization or lack authorization altogether. Those items are as follows:

Export-Import Bank tied-aid grants	\$100,000,000
Economic assistance, including economic support fund, Inter-American Foundation, African Development Foundation, Development Fund for Africa, development assistance, debt restructuring (except for the Export-Import Bank)	2,117,099,331
Middle East Fund	2,015,000,000
International disaster assistance	175,000,000
Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program	2,000,000
Housing Guaranty Program	15,000,000
AID operating expenses	490,000,000
AID operating expenses, Office of Inspector General	30,200,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics	335,000,000
Assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union	705,000,000
Peace Corps	200,000,000
International narcotics control	150,000,000
Migration and refugee assistance	671,000,000
Antiterrorism assistance	15,000,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	20,000,000
International military education and training	19,000,000
Foreign Military Financing Program	3,271,900,000
Trade and Development Agency	40,000,000
Peacekeeping operations	72,033,000
Asian Development Bank	13,221,596
Global Environment Fund	50,000,000
International organizations and programs	260,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the accompanying bill was ordered reported from the Committee, subject to amendment and subject to appropriate scoring, by recorded vote of 28-0, a quorum being present.

Yeas

Nays

Chairman Hatfield
Mr. Stevens
Mr. Cochran
Mr. Specter
Mr. Domenici
Mr. Gramm

Mr. Bond
 Mr. Gorton
 Mr. McConnell
 Mr. Mack
 Mr. Burns
 Mr. Shelby
 Mr. Jeffords
 Mr. Gregg
 Mr. Bennett
 Mr. Byrd
 Mr. Inouye
 Mr. Hollings
 Mr. Johnston
 Mr. Leahy
 Mr. Bumpers
 Mr. Lautenberg
 Mr. Harkin
 Ms. Mikulski
 Mr. Reid
 Mr. Kerrey
 Mr. Kohl
 Mrs. Murray

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

RECIPROCAL LEASING

The accompanying bill would amend section 61(a) of the Arms Export Control Act or extend the leasing authority of that section through fiscal year 1994, as follows:

SEC. 61. LEASING AUTHORITY.—(a) The President may lease defense articles in the stocks of the Department of Defense to an eligible foreign country or international organization if—

(1) he determines that there are compelling foreign policy and national security reasons for providing such

articles on a lease basis rather than on a sales basis under this Act;

(2) he determines that the articles are not for the time needed for public use; and

(3) the country or international organization has agreed to pay in United States dollars all costs incurred by the United States Government in leasing such articles, including reimbursement for depreciation of such articles while leased, the costs of restoration or replacement cost (less any depreciation in the value) if the articles are lost or destroyed while leased.

The requirement for paragraph (3) shall not apply to leases entered into for purposes of cooperative research or development, military exercises, or communications or electronics interface projects, or to any defense article which has passed three-quarters of its normal service life.

The President may waive the requirement of paragraph (3) with respect to a lease which is made in exchange with the lessee for a lease on substantially reciprocal terms of defense articles for the Department of Defense, except that this waiver authority—

(A) may be exercised only if the President submits to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of those Committees, a detailed notification for each lease with respect to which the authority is exercised; and

(B) may be exercised only during the fiscal year [1995] 1996 and only with respect to one country, unless the Congress hereafter provides otherwise.

COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES

The accompanying bill would amend section 22 of the Arms Export control Act, as follows:

Sec. 22. Procurement of Cash Sales.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the President may, without requirement for charge to any appropriation or contract authorization otherwise provided, enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles or defense services for sale for United States dollars to any foreign country or international organization if such country or international organization provides the United States Government with a dependable undertaking (1) to pay the full amount of such contract which will assure the United States Government against any loss on the contract, and (2) to make funds available in such amounts and at such times as may be required to meet the payments required by the contract and any damages and costs that may accrue from the cancellation of such contract, in advance of the time such payments, damages, or costs are due. Interest shall be charged

on any net amount by which any such country or international organization is in arrears under all of its outstanding unliquidated dependable undertakings, considered collectively. The rate of interest charged shall be a rate not less than a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding short-term obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the net arrearage and shall be computed from the date of net arrearage.

(b) The President may, if he determines it to be in the national interest, issue letters of offer under this section which provide for billing upon delivery of the defense article or rendering of the defense service and for payment within one hundred and twenty days after the date of billing. This authority may be exercised, however, only if the President also determines that the emergency requirements of the purchaser for acquisition of such defense articles and services exceed the ready availability to the purchaser of funds sufficient to make payments on a dependable undertaking basis and submits both determinations to the Congress together with a special emergency request for authorization and appropriation of additional funds to finance such purchases under this Act. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used to meet the payments required by the contracts for the procurement of defense articles and defense services and shall be reimbursed by the amounts subsequently received from the country or international organization to whom articles or services are sold.

(c) The provisions of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 do not apply to procurement contracts, heretofore or hereafter entered into under this section, section 29, or predecessor provisions of law.

(d) *COMPETITIVE PRICING.*—*Procurement contracts made in implementation of sales under this section for defense articles and defense services wholly paid from funds made available on a nonrepayable basis shall be priced on the same costing basis with regard to profit, overhead, independent research and development, bid and proposal, and other costing elements, as is applicable to procurements of like items purchased by the Department of Defense for its own use.*

LOCATION OF STOCKPILES

The accompanying bill would amend section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as follows:

Sec. 514. Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries.—(a) No defense article in the inventory of the Department of Defense which is set aside, reserved, or in any way earmarked or intended for future use by any foreign country may be made available to or for use by any foreign country unless such transfer is authorized under

this Act or the Arms Export control Act, or any subsequent corresponding legislation, and the value of such transfer is charged against funds authorized under such legislation or against the limitations specified in such legislation, as appropriate, for the fiscal period in which such defense article is transferred. For purposes of this subsection, "value" means the acquisition cost plus crating, packing, handling, and transportation costs incurred in carrying out this section.

(b)(1) The value of defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as war reserve stocks for allied or other foreign countries (other than for purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization *or in the implementation of agreements with Israel*) in stockpiles located in foreign countries may not exceed in any fiscal year an amount that is specified in security assistance authorizing legislation for the fiscal year.

[(2) The value of such additions to stockpiles in foreign countries shall not exceed a total of \$200,000,000 for stockpiles in Israel for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, up to \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea, and up to \$10,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand for fiscal year 1995.]

(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

(B) Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.

[(c) Except for stockpiles in existence on the date of enactment of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and for stockpiles located in the Republic of Korea, Thailand, or countries which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or major non-NATO allies, no stockpile may be located outside the boundaries of a United States military base or military base used primarily by the United States.]

(c) LOCATION OF STOCKPILES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no stockpile of defense articles may be located outside the boundaries of a United States military base or a military base used primarily by the United States.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to stockpiles of defense articles located in the Republic of Korea, Thailand, any country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any country that is a major non-NATO ally, or any other country the President may designate. At least 15 days before designating a country pursuant to the last clause of the preceding sentence, the President shall notify the congressional committees specified in section

634A(a) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

(d) No defense article transferred from any stockpile which is made available to or for use by any foreign country may be considered an excess defense article for the purpose of determining the value thereof.

The accompanying bill would amend section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as follows:

Sec. 660. Prohibiting Police Training.—(a) On and after July 1, 1975, none of the funds made available to carry out this Act, and none of the local currencies generated under this Act, shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces for any foreign government or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government within the United States or abroad.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to assistance rendered under section 515(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to any authority of the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Federal Bureau of Investigation which relates to crimes of the nature which are unlawful under the laws of the United States, or with respect to assistance authorized under section 482 of this Act;

(2) to any contract entered into prior to the date of enactment of this section with any person, organization, or agency of the United States Government to provide personnel to conduct, or assist in conducting, any such program;

(3) with respect to assistance, including training, in maritime law enforcement and other maritime skills; **[or]**

(4) with respect to assistance provided to police forces in connection with their participation in the regional security system of the Eastern Caribbean states~~].~~ **[or]**

(5) with respect to assistance, including training, relating to sanctions monitoring and enforcement.

Notwithstanding clause (2), subsection (a) shall apply to any renewal or extension of any contract referred to in such paragraph entered into on or after such date of enactment.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a country which has a longstanding democratic tradition, does not have standing armed forces, and does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(d) Notwithstanding the prohibition contained in subsection (a), assistance may be provided to Honduras or El Salvador for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 if, at least 30 days before providing assistance, the President notifies the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications pursuant to section 634A of this Act, that he has determined that the government of the recipient country has made significant progress, during the preceding six months, in eliminating any human rights violations including torture, incommunicado detention, detention of persons solely for the

non-violent expression of their political views, or prolonged detention without trial. Any such notification shall include a full description of the assistance which is proposed to be provided and of the purposes to which it is to be directed.

GUARANTEES

The accompanying bill would amend section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, as shown:

SEC. 251. ENFORCING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

* * * *

(b) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—
* * *

* * * *

(2) When OMB submits a sequestration report under section 254(g) or (h) for fiscal year 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, or 1998 (except as otherwise indicated), OMB shall calculate (in the order set forth below), and the sequestration report, and subsequent budgets submitted by the President under section 1105(a) of title 21, United States Code, shall include, adjustments to discretionary spending limits (and those limits as adjusted) for the fiscal year and each succeeding year through 1998, as follows:

(A) IRS FUNDING.—* * *.

* * * *

(G) NET GUARANTEE COSTS.—The net costs for fiscal year **[1994 and 1995]** *1996* of the appropriation made under section 601 of Public Law 102-391 are not subject to the discretionary spending limits or the Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee's 602(b) allocation in fiscal year **[1994 and 1995]** *1996*.

LANDMINES

The accompanying bill would amend section 1365(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, as follows:

(a) FINDINGS.—* * *.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—* * *.

(c) MORATORIUM ON TRANSFERS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES ABROAD.—**[During the four-year period beginning on October 23, 1992]** *During the five-year period beginning on October 23, 1993—*

(1) no sale may be made or financed, no transfer may be made, and no license for export may be issued, under the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to any anti-personnel landmine; and

(2) no assistance may be provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, with respect to the provision of any anti-personnel landmine.

(d) DEFINITION.—* * *.

NONOVERTIME DIFFERENTIAL PAY

The accompanying bill would amend title 5 of the United States Code as follows:

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

§ 5541. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—

(1) “agency” means—* * *

(2) “employee” means—* * *

(xiv) a Foreign Service officer, *except for a Foreign Service Officer who is a criminal investigator for the Agency for International Development, Office of Inspector General*;

(xv) a member of the Senior Foreign Service;

(xvi) member of the Senior Executive Service; or

(xvii) a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration Senior Executive Service; and

(3) “law enforcement officer” means an employee who—* * *

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1996: Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs:				
Defense discretionary				
Nondefense discretionary	12,368	12,368	13,918	¹ 13,791
Violent crime reduction fund				
Mandatory	44	44	44	44
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1996				² 5,953
1997				2,965
1998				1,406
1999				840
2000 and future year				715
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1996 in bill	NA		NA	

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)						
	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES							
Limitation of Program Activity:							
Subsidy appropriations	\$786,551,000	\$823,000,000	\$786,551,000	\$795,000,000	+ \$8,449,000	— \$28,000,000	+ \$8,449,000
Administrative expenses	45,228,000	47,000,000	45,228,000	46,000,000	+ 772,000	— 1,000,000	+ 772,000
Negative subsidy	— 49,656,000	— 89,646,000	— 89,646,000	— 89,646,000	— 39,990,000	.....	.....
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	782,123,000	780,354,000	742,133,000	751,354,000	— 30,769,000	— 29,000,000	+ 9,221,000
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION							
Operating expenses	7,933,000	16,000,000	15,500,000	15,000,000	+ 7,067,000	— 1,000,000	— 500,000
Non-credit administrative expenses	16,389,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	— 5,389,000	.....	.....
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	— 151,620,000	— 202,500,000	— 202,500,000	— 202,500,000	— 50,880,000	.....	.....
Direct loans:							
Loan subsidy	8,214,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	— 4,214,000	.....	.....
(Loan authorization)	(19,895,000)	(79,523,000)	(79,523,000)	(79,523,000)	(+ 59,628,000)	.....	.....
Guaranteed loans:							
Loan subsidy	25,730,000	75,000,000	65,500,000	75,000,000	+ 49,270,000	.....	+ 9,500,000
(Loan authorization)	(481,913,000)	(1,491,054,000)	(1,302,000,000)	(1,491,054,000)	(+ 1,009,141,000)	.....	(+ 189,054,000)
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	— 93,354,000	— 96,500,000	— 106,500,000	— 97,500,000	— 4,146,000	— 1,000,000	+ 9,000,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Trade and Development Agency							
Trade and development agency	44,986,000	67,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	— 4,986,000	— 27,000,000	.....
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	733,755,000	750,854,000	675,633,000	693,854,000	— 39,901,000	— 57,000,000	+ 18,221,000
(Loan authorizations)	(501,808,000)	(1,570,577,000)	(1,381,523,000)	(1,570,577,000)	(+ 1,068,769,000)	.....	(+ 189,054,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—Continued

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
Economic assistance .....	.....	.....	.....	2,117,099,331
Children and disease programs fund .....	.....	.....	592,660,000	.....
Development assistance fund	840,500,000	1,300,000,000	655,000,000	.....
Population, development assistance	450,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Development Fund for Africa	802,000,000	802,000,000	528,000,000	.....
Debt restructuring	7,000,000	25,500,000	7,000,000	(15,000,000)
Micro and Small Enterprise Development program:				
Subsidy appropriations	1,500,000	12,000,000	1,500,000	(1,500,000)
Administrative expenses	500,000	2,500,000	500,000	(500,000)
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,000,000)	(3,540,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(18,564,000)	(138,880,000)	(16,700,000)	(16,700,000)
Housing and other credit guaranty programs:				
Subsidy appropriations	19,300,000	16,760,000	.....	(8,000,000)
Operating expenses	8,000,000	7,240,000	7,000,000	(7,000,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(137,474,000)	(141,886,000)	.....	(67,400,000)
Economic Support Fund (part)	334,000,000	479,300,000	285,000,000	.....
Independent Agencies				
African Development Foundation				
Appropriations	16,905,000	17,405,000	11,500,000	.....
Inter-American Foundation				
Appropriations	30,960,000	31,760,000	20,000,000	.....
Subtotal, Economic assistance	2,510,665,000	2,694,465,000	2,108,160,000	2,117,099,331
International disaster assistance	169,998,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	175,000,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	45,118,000	43,914,000	43,914,000	43,914,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	517,500,000	529,000,000	465,750,000	490,000,000

Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	39,118,000	39,118,000	35,200,000	30,200,000	— 8,918,000	— 8,918,000	— 5,000,000
Subtotal	3,282,399,000	3,506,497,000	2,853,024,000	2,856,213,331	— 426,185,669	— 650,283,669	+ 3,189,331
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance							
Middle East Fund	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000			
International fund for Ireland	19,600,000		19,600,000		— 19,600,000		— 19,600,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe	359,000,000	480,000,000	324,000,000	335,000,000	— 24,000,000	— 145,000,000	+ 11,000,000
Assistance for the New Independent States of the Soviet Union	842,500,000	788,000,000	580,000,000	705,000,000	— 137,500,000	— 83,000,000	+ 125,000,000
Procurement: General provisions	— 1,598,000				+ 1,598,000		
Subtotal, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,234,502,000	3,283,000,000	2,938,600,000	3,055,000,000	— 179,502,000	— 228,000,000	+ 116,400,000
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President	6,516,901,000	6,789,497,000	5,791,624,000	5,911,213,331	— 605,687,669	— 878,283,669	+ 119,589,331
Peace Corps							
Appropriations	219,745,000	234,000,000	210,000,000	200,000,000	— 19,745,000	— 34,000,000	— 10,000,000
Department of State							
International narcotics control	105,000,000	213,000,000	113,000,000	150,000,000	+ 45,000,000	— 63,000,000	+ 37,000,000
Migration and refugee assistance	671,000,000	671,000,000	671,000,000	671,000,000			
Refugee resettlement assistance	6,000,000		5,000,000		— 6,000,000		— 5,000,000
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000			
Anti-terrorism assistance	15,244,000	15,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	— 244,000		— 2,000,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	10,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+ 10,000,000	— 5,000,000	
Total, Department of State	857,244,000	974,000,000	876,000,000	906,000,000	+ 48,756,000	— 68,000,000	+ 30,000,000
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	7,593,890,000	7,997,497,000	6,877,624,000	7,017,213,331	— 576,676,669	— 980,283,669	+ 139,589,331
(By transfer)							
(Loan authorizations)	(157,038,000)	(284,306,000)	(18,135,000)	(85,535,000)	(— 71,503,000)	(— 198,771,000)	(+ 67,400,000)
TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE							
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
International Military Education and Training	25,500,000	39,781,000	39,000,000	19,000,000	— 6,500,000	— 20,781,000	— 20,000,000
(By transfer)	(850,000)				(— 850,000)		
Military to military contact	12,000,000				— 12,000,000		

Item	1995	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	1995	Budget estimate	House allowance
	appropriation				appropriation		
Foreign Military Financing Program:							
Grants	3,151,279,000	3,262,020,000	3,211,279,000	3,207,500,000	+56,221,000	-54,520,000	-3,779,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(22,150,000)	(24,020,000)	(24,000,000)	(22,500,000)	(+350,000)	(-1,520,000)	(-1,500,000)
Direct concessional loans:							
Subsidy appropriations	47,917,000	89,888,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	+16,483,000	-25,488,000	.....
(Loan authorization)	(619,650,000)	(765,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(-75,650,000)	(-221,000,000)	.....
FIMF program level	(3,770,929,000)	(4,027,020,000)	(3,755,279,000)	(3,751,500,000)	(-19,429,000)	(-275,520,000)	(-3,779,000)
Total, Foreign military assistance	3,199,196,000	3,351,908,000	3,275,679,000	3,271,900,000	+72,704,000	-80,008,000	-3,779,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund: Offsetting collections	-282,000,000	-220,000,000	-220,000,000	-220,000,000	+62,000,000	.....	.....
Peacekeeping operations	75,000,000	100,000,000	68,300,000	68,300,000	-6,700,000	-31,700,000	.....
Total, title III, Military assistance programs	3,029,696,000	3,271,689,000	3,162,979,000	3,139,200,000	+109,504,000	-132,489,000	-23,779,000
(By transfer)	(850,000)	.....	.....	.....	(-850,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(22,150,000)	(24,020,000)	(24,000,000)	(22,500,000)	(+350,000)	(-1,520,000)	(-1,500,000)
(Loan authorization)	(619,650,000)	(765,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(-75,650,000)	(-221,000,000)	.....
TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE							
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
International Financial Institutions							
World Bank Group							
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:							
Paid-in capital	23,009,101	28,189,963	23,009,000	28,189,963	+5,180,862	.....	+5,180,963
(Limitation on callable capital)	(743,923,914)	(911,475,013)	(743,900,000)	(911,475,013)	(+167,551,099)	.....	(+167,575,013)
Contribution to the International Finance Corporation	68,743,028	67,556,000	67,550,000	67,550,000	-1,193,028	-6,000	.....
Contribution to the Global Environment Facility	90,000,000	110,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	-40,000,000	-60,000,000	+20,000,000
Total, contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(925,676,043)	(1,117,220,976)	(864,459,000)	(1,057,214,976)	(+131,538,933)	(-60,006,000)	(+192,755,976)

Contribution to the International Development Association	1,175,000,000	1,368,168,000	575,000,000	775,000,000	-400,000,000	-593,168,000	+200,000,000
Total, World Bank Group	(2,100,676,043)	(2,485,388,976)	(1,439,459,000)	(1,832,214,976)	(-268,461,067)	(-653,174,000)	(+392,755,976)
Budget authority	1,356,752,129	1,573,913,963	695,559,000	920,739,963	-436,012,166	-653,174,000	+225,180,963
(Limitation on callable capital)	(743,923,914)	(911,475,013)	(743,900,000)	(911,475,013)	(+167,551,099)	.....	(+167,575,013)
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:							
Inter-regional paid-in capital	28,111,959	25,952,110	25,950,000	25,952,110	-2,159,849	.....	+2,110
(Limitation on callable capital)	(1,594,568,180)	(1,523,767,142)	(1,523,000,000)	(1,523,767,142)	(-70,801,038)	.....	(+767,142)
Fund for special operations	21,338,000	20,835,000	.....	20,000,000	-1,338,000	-835,000	+20,000,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	75,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	-5,000,000	-30,000,000	.....
Inter-American Investment Corporation	190,000	.....	.....	.....	-190,000	.....	.....
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	(1,719,208,139)	(1,670,554,252)	(1,618,950,000)	(1,639,719,252)	(-79,488,887)	(-30,835,000)	(+20,769,252)
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:							
Paid-in capital .....	.....	13,221,596	13,200,000	13,221,596	+13,221,596	.....	+21,596
(Limitation on callable capital) .....	.....	(647,858,204)	(647,000,000)	(647,858,204)	(+647,858,204)	.....	(+858,204)
Development fund	167,960,000	304,528,525	100,000,000	110,000,000	-57,960,000	-194,528,525	+10,000,000
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	(167,960,000)	(965,608,325)	(760,200,000)	(771,079,800)	(+603,119,800)	(-194,528,525)	(+10,879,800)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	62,215,309	127,247,025	.....	.....	-62,215,309	-127,247,025	.....
Contribution to the African Development Bank:							
Paid-in capital	133,000	.....	.....	.....	-133,000	.....	.....
(Limitation on callable capital)	(2,002,540)	.....	.....	.....	(-2,002,540)	.....	.....
Total, contribution to the African Development Bank	(2,135,540)	.....	.....	.....	(-2,135,540)	.....	.....
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:							
Paid-in capital	69,180,353	81,916,447	69,180,000	70,000,000	+819,647	-11,916,447	+820,000
(Limitation on callable capital)	(161,420,824)	(191,138,376)	(161,400,000)	(163,333,333)	(+1,912,509)	(-27,805,043)	(+1,933,333)
Total, contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(230,601,177)	(273,054,823)	(230,580,000)	(233,333,333)	(+2,732,156)	(-39,721,490)	(+2,753,333)
North American Development Bank:							
Paid-in capital .....	.....	56,250,000	56,250,000	.....	.....	-56,250,000	-56,250,000
(Limitation on callable capital) .....	.....	(318,750,000)	(318,750,000)	.....	.....	(-318,750,000)	(-318,750,000)
International Monetary Fund							
Contribution to the enhanced structural adjustment facility	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....	.....	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—Continued

Item	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
					1995 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, contribution to International Financial Institutions	(4,307,796,208)	(5,921,853,401)	(4,424,189,000)	(4,476,347,361)	(+ 168,551,153)	(- 1,445,506,040)
Budget authority	1,805,880,750	2,328,864,666	1,030,139,000	1,229,913,669	- 575,967,081	- 1,098,950,997
(Limitation on callable capital)	(2,501,915,458)	(3,592,988,735)	(3,394,050,000)	(3,246,433,692)	(+ 744,518,234)	(- 346,555,043)
International Organizations and Programs						
International organizations and programs	374,000,000	425,000,000	155,000,000	260,000,000	- 114,000,000	- 165,000,000
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+ 15,000,000)	(+ 15,000,000)
Total, title IV, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance	(4,681,796,208)	(6,346,853,401)	(4,579,189,000)	(4,736,347,361)	(+ 54,551,153)	(- 1,610,506,040)
Budget authority	2,179,880,750	2,753,864,666	1,185,139,000	1,489,913,669	- 689,967,081	- 1,263,950,997
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+ 15,000,000)	(+ 15,000,000)
(Limitation on callable capital)	(2,501,915,458)	(3,592,988,735)	(3,394,050,000)	(3,246,433,692)	(+ 744,518,234)	(- 346,555,043)
Grand total, all titles:						
New budget (obligational) authority	13,537,221,750	14,773,904,666	11,901,375,000	12,340,181,000	- 1,197,040,750	- 2,433,723,666
(By transfer)	(850,000)	.....	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+ 14,150,000)	(+ 15,000,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(22,150,000)	(24,020,000)	(24,000,000)	(22,500,000)	(+ 350,000)	(- 1,520,000)
(Limitation on callable capital)	(2,501,915,458)	(3,592,988,735)	(3,394,050,000)	(3,246,433,692)	(+ 744,518,234)	(- 346,555,043)
(Loan authorizations)	(1,278,496,000)	(2,619,883,000)	(1,943,658,000)	(2,200,112,000)	(+ 921,616,000)	(- 419,771,000)
TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
Export Assistance Appropriations	935,031,000	1,043,000,000	967,779,000	986,000,000	+ 50,969,000	- 57,000,000
Negative Subsidies and Offsetting Collections	- 201,276,000	- 292,146,000	- 292,146,000	- 292,146,000	- 90,870,000	.....
Total, Export Assistance	733,755,000	750,854,000	675,633,000	693,854,000	- 39,901,000	- 57,000,000
TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Bilateral Development Assistance	4,359,388,000	4,714,497,000	3,939,024,000	3,962,213,331	- 397,174,669	- 752,283,669

Bilateral Development Assistance

Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,234,502,000	3,283,000,000	2,938,600,000	3,055,000,000	— 179,502,000	— 228,000,000	+ 116,400,000
Total, Bilateral Economic Assistance	7,593,890,000	7,997,497,000	6,877,624,000	7,017,213,331	— 576,676,669	— 980,283,669	+ 139,589,331
TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE							
Foreign Military Financing Program:							
Grants	3,151,279,000	3,262,020,000	3,211,279,000	3,207,500,000	+ 56,221,000	— 54,520,000	— 3,779,000
Direct loans, subsidy costs	47,917,000	89,888,000	64,400,000	64,400,000	+ 16,483,000	— 25,488,000	.....
(Estimated level of direct loans)	(619,650,000)	(765,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(544,000,000)	(— 75,650,000)	(— 221,000,000)	.....
Subtotal, Foreign Military Financing Program:							
Budget authority	3,199,196,000	3,351,908,000	3,275,679,000	3,271,900,000	+ 72,704,000	— 80,008,000	— 3,779,000
(Program level)	(3,770,929,000)	(4,027,020,000)	(3,755,279,000)	(3,751,500,000)	(— 19,429,000)	(— 275,520,000)	(— 3,779,000)
Other, Military	112,500,000	139,781,000	107,300,000	87,300,000	— 25,200,000	— 52,481,000	— 20,000,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	— 282,000,000	— 220,000,000	— 220,000,000	— 220,000,000	+ 62,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Military Assistance Programs	3,029,696,000	3,271,689,000	3,162,979,000	3,139,200,000	+ 109,504,000	— 132,489,000	— 23,779,000
TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE							
Contributions to International Financial Institutions	1,780,880,750	2,303,864,666	1,030,139,000	1,229,913,669	— 550,967,081	— 1,073,950,997	+ 199,774,669
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....	.....	— 25,000,000	— 25,000,000	.....
International organizations and programs	374,000,000	425,000,000	155,000,000	260,000,000	— 114,000,000	— 165,000,000	+ 105,000,000
Total, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,179,880,750	2,753,864,666	1,185,139,000	1,489,913,669	— 689,967,081	— 1,263,950,997	+ 304,774,669
Grand total, all titles	13,537,221,750	14,773,904,666	11,901,375,000	12,340,181,000	— 1,197,040,750	— 2,433,723,666	+ 438,806,000

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